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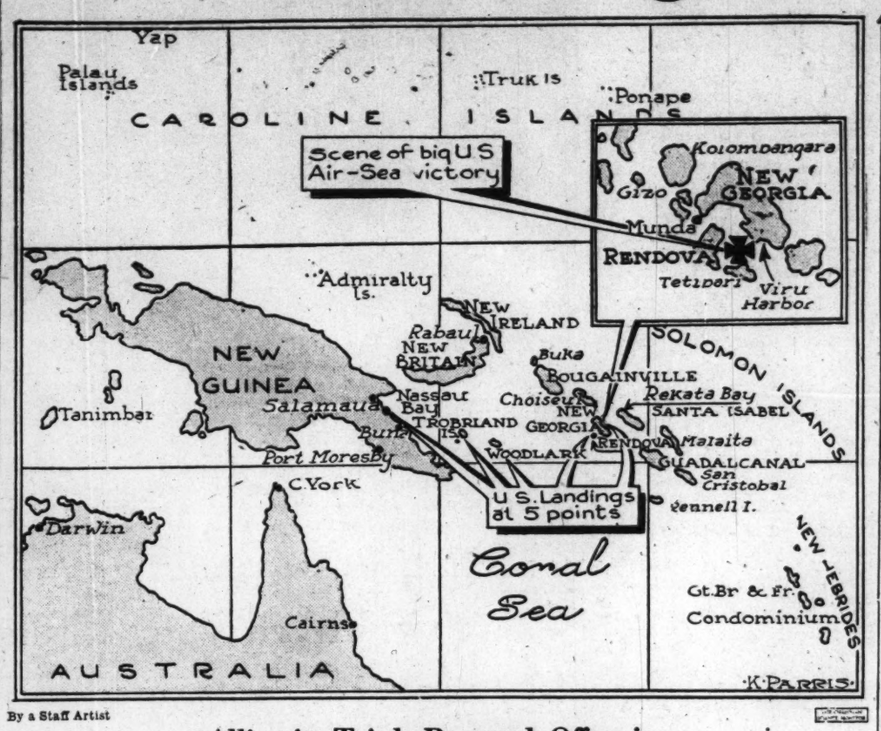
Americans Win Air-Sea Victory In Two-Pronged Pacific Attack



By a Staff Artist

Allies in Triple-Pronged Offensive

How United States and other Allied forces in the South Pacific are striking in a co-ordinated assault on the outer arc of the Japanese island defense system. Rabaul, principal enemy base in this area, which, in all probability, is the primary objective in these operations, is shown just to the right of New Guinea.

Capture of Viru Harbor threatens Japanese air base at Munda—Allies shoot down 64 enemy planes with loss of 17 aircraft and 7,712-ton transport—U. S. land force imperils Salamaua.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

American forces have won a big sea and air victory in the Solomon Islands.

They have captured Viru Harbor on New Georgia Island, only 40 miles from the Japanese air base at Munda.

At least 65 enemy aircraft have been destroyed.

Against this, 17 American planes and one American ship—a 7,712-ton transport—have been lost.

Viru Harbor was taken yesterday after a force of more than 110 Japanese airplanes had tried to counter surprise American landings on New Georgia and Rendova Islands. Its occupation indicates that the Americans have gained a definite and substantial bridgehead on New Georgia and that the right wing of General MacArthur's double-pronged offensive against Japan's South Pacific bases is firmly anchored.

According to a Navy communiqué, which brought the first news of the victory, the Japanese air fleet consisted of Zero fighters, Mitsubishi medium bombers, Aichi dive bombers, and various other types, including torpedo planes. These planes swarmed to the attack again and again from morning until late afternoon, but the Americans continued with their landing operations and moved on to Viru Harbor. Eventually the attacking air force was so badly depleted it was forced to flee.

Elsewhere in the double offensive the situation is as follows:

Woodlark and Tobriand islands off the southern tip of New Guinea have been occupied by Allied forces without opposition. Substantial numbers of men, tanks, and guns have been put ashore at Nassau Bay, New Guinea, just 12 miles below the Japanese base at Salamaua and "are in contact with the enemy." And Allied planes are striking hard at Rabaul.

Stripped of geographical verbiage, the foregoing facts add up to this: The Allies are lunging forward at five points in a 1,000-mile convex arc designed to close on or behind Rabaul, keystone base on the periphery of the Japanese defense system in the Southwest Pacific. Capture of this New Guinea point would expose the supply lines which link all of Japan's conquered territories and would provide the Allies with a springboard for a drive on Truk, the big enemy naval base, 1,000 miles to the north.

Although the capture or isolation of Rabaul is the primary objective of the triple assault, there are other goals, too. Looking at the war from the global standpoint, the action may be an effort to keep the Japanese preoccupied while the United Nations commit themselves heavily in the West. If this is the case, a major attack may be forthcoming in the Mediterranean or in Western Europe in the very near future. On the other hand, it might be an attempt to smoke out the Japanese Fleet for a decisive engagement. Or it might possibly be a screen for air or naval action against the islands of Japan itself.

Meanwhile, here are today's other war developments:

United States Flying Fortresses battered Palermo, Sicily, and other Allied raiders attacked Messina and Cagliari. British submarines sank a big Axis transport and three supply ships in Italian waters. Allied raiders struck at the French coast, shooting up 30 locomotives. London estimated the RAF alone dropped a record-breaking 13,500 tons of bombs on Germany during June. The Red Army claimed a local success south of Leningrad and there were indications that action might be picking up again in Russia's Kuban area.

West Faces 'Gas' Curbs; De Valera Is Re-elected; Police Hearing Tomorrow

The World's Day—July 1, 1943

Washington: Midwest Faces Tighter 'Gas' Curbs

Secretary Ickes said the Midwest was closer to tighter gasoline consumption curbs than ever and declared the Pacific Coast probably would be restricted more severely, too, before the end of the year.

Five Senators got unofficial clearance from the Senate for a trip around the globe in an Army bomber to visit American fighting forces and inspect equipment. [Page .]

Pay-as-you-go income tax deductions go into effect and the Government starts collecting 20 per cent, above exemptions, from 44,000,000 taxpayers.

Twelve regional and 46 branch offices of the Office of War Information organization in various parts of the nation closed as the new fiscal year began. Congress cut off their funds.

Fuel oil coupons for the season's first period become valid for 10 gallons each in the 33 states where fuel oil is rationed. These coupons may be used until Jan. 3.

The nomination of George Henry Payne of New York for reappointment to membership on the Federal Communications Commission, which President Roosevelt had sent to the Senate was withdrawn by the Chief Executive with no explanation.

Secretary of Interior Ickes said that President Roosevelt has allotted him $10,000,000 out of emergency funds to run the coal mines for the Government.

In Europe: Dail Re-elects De Valera 67 to 37

Eamon de Valera was re-elected Prime Minister of Eire by a vote of 67 to 37 in the first meeting of the Dail since the general election of June 22. His opponent was William Cosgrave, leader of the Opposition Fine Gael Party.

Pierre Charles Cournarie has been named Governor General of French West Africa by the French Committee of National Liberation. He succeeds Pierre Boisson, a former Vichy supporter, who recently resigned.

Strikes have broken out in France in protest against deportation of food, raw materails and factory equipment to Germany, the Moscow Radio states.

Germans seek to provoke the Poles into premature uprising by the pressure of new and severe restrictions, according to a London report which refers to the German deportation of young children for labor in Germany.

Russia and Ethiopia are considering the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations, with an exchange of ministers, the London Radio reports in a broadcast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Boston: Police Hearing Set for 10 A. M. Friday

Superior Court Judge Frank J. Donahue today set 10 a. m. tomorrow to hear a motion from the Attorney General's office to strike out a portion of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's motion to quash a conspiracy indictment returned against him by the Suffolk County Grand Jury. [Page 2.]

Dry cleaning establishments in Boston, under a ruling today by the War Manpower Commission, have been declared as "locally needed" and, hence, qualified "essential industry." [Page 2.]

Retirement rates for Bay State school teachers were restored today to the level in existence prior to July 1, 1942, by Governor Saltonstall, who, under his emergency powers, invoked the act adopted by the last Legislature. Without his action, the law would not have become effective until Sept. 10, 90 days after the bill was signed.

Evasion of more than $15,000 in Federal income taxes over a three-year period today brought a punishment of 4½ months in jail and a fine of $1,000 to Louis Geller, of Dorchester.

National: Normal Rubber Production Reported

Normal production was reported at three major Akron rubber companies following the National War Labor Board's reaffirmation of a wage decision limiting increases for 50,000 C. I. O. unionists to three cents an hour.

An estimated 30,000 coal miners trooped back to work in the hard-and soft-coal regions and the number of approximate idle in the producing fields dropped to around 100,000—less than one fifth of the country's miners.

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, asking an additional 2,000,000 tons of steel this year to aid the war effort, told workers at the Homestead, Pa., Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation plant, that more steel will speed victory for the Allies.

Americas: Brazil Recruiting for Armed Forces

Brazil has begun recruiting volunteers for its armed forces hitherto supplied through the compulsory service system. Gen. Eurico Dutra, Minister of War, in opening the way for voluntary service, said: "The Army needs men in the front line."

Canada: Merchant Marine Outstripping Enemy

Canadian Navy Minister, Angus MacDonald told the Senate Finance Committee that "our merchant marine shipbuilding has reached a point where it is inconceivable that the enemy could ever sink as many ships as are being built."

Egypt: American Judge Gets High Judicial Post

Egypt's highest judicial post has gone to an American judge, Jasper Y. Brinton of Philadelphia. He has been named President of the Courts of Appeal, the first time an American has been given the post.

The War:

Latest developments from the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Bay State Far Behind in Hard Coal Supplies

Figures show that only about one-third of the amount held last year is on hand now.

Massachusetts has only about one-third as much hard coal on hand today as it had this same day a year ago, according to figures compiled by the State Division of the Necessities of Life. The situation is considered typical of the whole of New England.

Meanwhile, Harold L. Ickes, who among his titles includes that of Solid Fuels Administrator, has announced that he intends to appoint an advisory committee in each of the regions into which the country has been divided for purposes of fuel administration. These committees will each have five members—two representing the producers of coal, one the wholesalers, and two the retail dealers. Their function will be to keep in touch with their local fuel situation and report to Mr. Ickes. None has been named yet, however, and the Fuel Administrator has not disclosed the date when they would be.

Because of the pressure brought on New Englanders last winter to convert their household heating plants from oil to coal, the region's demand for coal is expected to increase this year by about 1,500,000 tons.

Not Too Hopeful

In other words, the picture is not too hopeful. Most experts connected with the shipping and receiving of coal into New England agree that many factors have brought this state of affairs to pass. Chief, of course, is the fact that the nation is at war and its entire transportation system therefore subject to day-and-night emergency demand by the military forces. This includes not alone passenger equipment of the railroads, but box cars, gondolas, and flat cars, as well as whole branches of track systems kept clear of traffic for hours at a time.

Mr. Ickes has been soundly criticized for much of the coal shortage that exists here now. New England coal men, when questioned, are likely to agree that an efficient job of administering and controlling the distribution of coal would have bettered matters considerably. It might not have solved the whole problem—which is an extremely complex one—but it would have helped, they believe.

Coal officials revealed today that it is the plan of the Solid Fuels Administration at Washington to permit New England to have five twelfths of its winter's coal supply in the yards by October 1. Yet coal men here say this is a dangerously low figure for this region.

Unique Position

New England, it appears, is in the unique position of having most of its coal delivered through small dealers, who also handle fuel oil. Heretofore, this has been no drawback. Dealers have simply edu-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

MacArthur Leads Co-ordinated Drive As Allied Strategy Shifts to Offensive

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christain Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, July 1—Gen. Douglas MacArthur is on the move. Over a front of more than 1,000 miles, from Nassau Bay—12 miles south of Salamaua, to Rendova and the New Georgia Islands—American troops have moved one step nearer to Rabaul.

It is the first time that a co-ordinated advance on such a wide front and on such a large scale has been attempted by the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific. Although it involves the use of forces from two theaters—the Southwest and South Pacific—the whole is under the command of General MacArthur. This was one of the plans made during a meeting in Australia between General MacArthur and Admiral William F. Halsey two months ago.

From now on, whenever there is an operation in the Southwest Pacific involving forces from both neighboring commands—a situation which will become more frequent as time goes on—General MacArthur apparently will be supreme commander.

Safe Landings

Full details of the operations are not yet available. But this much can be said: The landings at Trobriand, Woodlark, and Nassau Bay, which were synchronized as to time, were made without opposition. In the case of the former two places, there were no Japanese; in the case of Nassau, which is almost under the enemy's nose at Salamaua, no contact was made until the landings, which were complicated by heavy seas, were effected safely.

The most careful planning preceded these movements and everything was done to meet any untoward incident.

At the same time, Allied air forces unleashed a savage attack on two key points of the Japanese lines. A large force of Flying Fortresses and Liberators, in relays lasting from 8 p. m., June 29, to 4 a. m., June 30, hammered at enemy air fields around Rabaul from which a Japanese aerial counterattack might have been expected to materialize. At the same time, one of the greatest number of Mitchell medium bombers ever let loose on one target in this theater blasted Salamaua, its installations, supply dumps, and entrenchments, and enemy positions around Bobdubi which face the Australians.

Japanese "Heads Down"

This made the Japanese, figuratively speaking, keep their heads down while things were afoot a few miles away.

All these landing operations have been carried out by United

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

Bombs Knock Out Nazi Naval Base

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, July 1

Reports from Germany said today that shattering daylight attacks by United States Flying Fortresses combined with the RAF's night bombing virtually had eliminated Wilhelmshaven as a naval base.

Installations were said to have been battered to pieces and the arsenal blown up, making the port unusable.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Operating for the first time under a unified command, Allied land, sea, and air forces have lunged forward along the South and Southwest Pacific fronts in a co-ordinated exercise of the strategic offensive which opens a new phase in the Pacific war.

While heavy bombers pointed to the ultimate goal of the entire movement by bombing airfields around Rabaul—Japan's Gibraltar of the South Pacific and the hinge of its entire outer-defense shield of islands—Allied naval and ground forces were moving into the Central Solomons, sweeping up two undefended island groups in the open waters between the Solomons and New Guinea, and moving on Lae and Salamaua—last January strong points in Eastern New Guinea.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué put the whole operation into a cautious and conservative framework by saying that Allied forces "have advanced and expanded their area of development."

Strategic Offensive

This indicated that the culmination of the movement in an assault on Rabaul may be reserved for later and that what has happened during the past two days under the most closely drawn veil of secrecy should be regarded as a preface rather than as the take-off for a single continuing operation intended to reach Rabaul in one unbroken forward drive.

But regardless of whether this is just an expansion of the "area of deployment" or the mounting of a continuing offensive, it represents the first exercise in the Pa-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Muddle Grows As Fiscal Year Of U. S. Begins

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—Government leaders strove today to untangle a chaotically-dawning fiscal new year which found scores of departments and bureaus left without funds by appropriation delays, the Senate and House stalemated in a half dozen conference deadlocks, the President and Congress in bitter-end disagreement on subsidies and the Jones-Wallace feud still flaring.

A veto tussle between the President and Congress over food subsidies became a possibility as Congress finally approved and sent to the White House its flat "stop order" on the Administration's price roll-back and consumer's food subsidy program.

This left the nation without a policy for beating inflation in the vital food sector.

The jam of appropriation bills in which five of the big money measures were caught fast in conference log jams snagged plans of Congressional leaders to end their sessions this week end and take a summer recess. For the first time since the assault on Pearl Harbor President Roosevelt himself was without emergency funds.

Threat to Jones

The newly-flaring struggle between Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, calmed down only briefly yesterday at a "peace conference" in the office of James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, appeared today to carry a serious threat to Mr. Jones' position as Commerce Secretary, should the President throw his full weight behind the Vice-President.

The unsurpassed confusion was blamed not on the weather but on the fact that Administration leadership is lagging on the home front, that the President has failed to sharply delineate lines of authority in top Government jobs, that politics still is a vigorously-played game on Capitol Hill, and that Congress is dealing with unprecedented funds and unprecedented policies.

In the matter of funds, appropriations voted or pending in Congress today add up to the tremendous sum of $118,000,000,000

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Navy Begins Officer-Training In Colleges Throughout U. S.

College education in Navy blue began today for tens of thousands of apprentice seamen in American colleges with 10 New England campuses participating in the officer-training program similar to the one the Army is accelerating to obtain more specialists and officers.

Comprising the pool from which the bulk of Navy officers will be drawn, the "V-12" program ranges from 32 weeks of basic training to as many as four years for dentist, medical and chaplain candidates.

Enlistees for the V-12 program were obtained in examinations among all interested graduating seniors of American high schools this spring, with some of college grade also eligible. The new program is supplanting the V-1, V-5, and V-7 programs of part-time naval training.

With few exceptions, all V-12 enlistees will take the two basic semesters, after which they will be screened for aptitudes and specialization. At least two more 16-week semesters of college training will remain for those retained in the program, while those dropped out will revert to sea duty as enlisted men.

Length of Courses

Assignment as deck officers will be given those completing the four semesters, while engineer officers will be selected after eight semesters. The 12-semesters program embraces the dental, medical, and chaplain candidates. Flight training begins after the two basic semesters, with wings awarded in some cases within a year and a half from the time a V-12 candidate enlists.

Those entering as apprentice seamen get $50 a month plus board, clothing and other care. So far as is available, civilian instructors will conduct classes, which consume from 18 to 20 hours a week, as compared with the 15 hours of a prewar college education.

The basic semesters stress physics and mathematics, supplemented by history, naval strategy, and physical education, with competitive athletics "if there's time."

Many colleges are allowing credit toward degrees for Navy and Army study, it was pointed out by Navy officials, who emphasized that a main objective of the full-time college training is to give some background for postwar citizenship.

Credit for ROTC Work

Because many men have already spent many semesters in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, the V-12 program is making allowances to give them full credit.

In the 10 New England colleges are 8,000 of the nation's 30,000 high-school graduates donning Navy blue for the first time, 9,000 Navy personnel, and 1,000 Marines who are combining to launch the national program.

Bringing Harvard's Army and

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Martinique Call for U. S. Terms Laid to Hints of Uprising

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today the United States Navy has received a dispatches from authorities on Martinique requesting reopening of discussions concerning the status of that French Caribbean colony.

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Martinique's High Commissioner, Admiral Georges Robert, was reported today to have invited the United States to name an envoy "to fix terms for a change of French authority" on the island, a step which may align it at last with the Allies.

Admiral Robert, who served by appointment from Vichy and declined to side with either Gen. Charles de Gaulle or Gen. Henri Giraud, remained silent when the French Committee for National Liberation was established in North Africa.

The Martinique Radio announced last night, however, in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, that the Commissioner had addressed a "communiqué to the population" telling them that "to avoid bloodshed" he had dispatched a request to the United States for "terms."

The request was conditioned, the French-language broadcast declared on a renewal of "the guarantee to maintain French sovereignty in these islands, and of the nonintervention of American forces . . .' The other island in his domain is Guadeloupe.

In San Juan, Puerto Rico, a spokesman for the 10th Naval District which has been handling United States relations with Martinique, disclaimed knowledge of any Robert message and said the broadcast had not been heard there.

Clashes between pro-Allied sympathizers and Vichyites recently have been reported from Martinique, and in Washington the reference to avoiding bloodshed was seized on as an indication that Admiral Robert was ready to step out rather than fight a popular uprising.

The State Department withheld comment last night.

Fighting French headquarters said the stories of fighting in Northern Martinique indicated there was evidence of some anti-Robert

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

But Nazis Didn't Get Norse Gold

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—Norway saved a $92,000,000 gold reserve by sneaking it out from under the noses of the Germans in ammunition trucks and fishing boats in the spring of 1940, it was disclosed today.

The coup was made public when awards were announced for two British naval officers who helped rescue King Haakon and the gold just a step ahead of the invading Germans.

The gold, which since has been shipped to the United States, was moved under constant bombing of German planes, the Daily Telegram disclosed in telling the story. From a vault in East Norway, it was packed in 1,500 boxes and shipped by train to Andalsnes.

When German bombs cut the rail line, ammunition trucks were used to transport the gold along the coastal route to Molde, where it was transferred to a British cruiser.

The cruiser was forced to leave before all the cargo was loaded, but five old fishing smacks were pressed into service. They sailed for a week among Norwegian islands, evading Nazi bombers, and finally reached Tromsoe, where another British cruiser carried the bullion to England.

Goodwin Hits at Use Stamps; Proposes No Aid in Checking

Expressing his opinion that the Federal Government had no legal authority to tax automobile owners for the use of the highways of a sovereign State, Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said today that Inspectors from his office would not assist in the apprehension or prosecution of motorists who fail to display the $5 Federal Automobile Use Stamp.

Every motorist already pays a use tax for the right to use Massachusetts highways," the Registrar declared. "In fact," he continued, "he is paying two use taxes. The gasoline tax is a tax for the use of the highways, and so is the excise tax.

Asked if his Department would assist the Federal Government in forcing motorists to buy and display this stamp, Registrar Goodwin said, "Positively not. I do not think the Federal Government has any legal authority to tax owners of automobiles for the use of highways which are owned by a sovereign State."

A large decrease in the sale of the $5 stamps, which were supposed to be displayed on all motor vehicles beginning today, was reported by the Boston Post Office. Part of this decrease would be explained by the fewer cars registered in Massachusetts this year.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 9:25 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:40 a. m.

Dimout begins Friday at 9:25 p. m. and ends Saturday at 4:41 a. m.

South Pacific:

Capture of Viru Blow to Japanese

Viru, a port village, had been used by the Japanese as an outpost for Munda, which lies about 30 nautical miles to the northwest on New Georgia Island, and also had been employed as a place for

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

26 Dry Cleaning Plants Win Approval of the WMC

Twentysix dry cleaning establishments in the Boston area today have won approval from the War Manpower Commission as "locally needed" activities and, hence, qualified as "essential industry."

Leon J. Kowal, special representative of the WMC in the Boston area, with the approval of Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director, stated that these establishments have agreed to operate under a set of standards established by the WMC and have filed with the local United States Employment Service Office a prescribed statement agreeing to conform with these standards. It was indicated that other dry cleaning firms which desire to become an essential industry may do so by complying with the standards and regulations.

The operating standards are as follows:

A 48-hour work week shall be scheduled for all employees.

There shall be full utilization of female and physically handicapped workers and no discrimination because of race, color or creed.

Services Dropped

A customer patronizing a cleaning establishment in the future may expect to find the following services eliminated:

Fancy packaging not required to protect the contents.

Special processing, finishing and preference of all types.

Replacement of buttons, buckles, and ornaments necessarily removed from women's garments in connection with cleaning operations.

Small items.

Minor repairs previously made without charge.

Luxury services as follows: no dyeing of garments in any colors except dark blue and black; cleaning of women's hats, all types of straw hats, shoes and slippers, handbags, stuffed toys, furniture, lamp shades, windowshades, umbrellas, automobile slip covers, belts with leather or synthetic backing, pillows, and automobile upholstery.

All hand-touching after finishing, except for that necessary to make the article wearable.

New services, without the prior approval of the Area Director of the WMC. The introduction of any new service approved for one establishment will be permissible for all other establishments.

Petition of 25

The WMC action followed the petition of 25 dry cleaning establishments in Metropolitan Boston. Howard Rubin, attorney for the group, expressed appreciation for the efficient and speedy attention given to the petition.

Mr. Rubin stated that in declaring the dry cleaning industry "locally needed" the WMC had taken a first and most important step to eliminate the uncertain employment condition which has existed in the industry for the past six months and that firms co-operating with the Commission in its employment program should be able with public cooperation to provide more nearly normal service.

The following firms have already signed agreements to comply with the WMC operating standards: Arlington Dye Works, Bancroft Cleansers, Coolidge Cleansers, C. G. Howes Company, Dave Goodman, Freeport Cleansers, G. & L. Co., Golden Bell Cleansers, Gross Cleansers, Lewando's, Merrimac Cleansers, Original Cleaners, Queen Cleansers, Model Plant, Radiant Cleansers, Warshaw's, Inc., Winfield's, Shea Dry Cleaners, Wonder Cleaners, Boston Dye House, Joslin Dryers & Cleansers, Continental Dye House, Dorchester Dye House, Just-Rite Dye House, South Side Dye House, and Troy Dyeing and Cleaning Works.

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Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight and Friday forenoon; diminishing winds tonight; gentle winds Friday forenoon.

Southwestern Maine and all remaining New England States: Continued cool tonight and Friday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:40 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Friday, 12:14 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

Boston School Districts Are Consolidated

Consolidation of six school districts into three by the Boston School Committee last night was followed by the announcement of the transfer of the six principals involved and the retirement of three others.

The changes, effective Sept. 1, were said to be the first of a series prompted by a desire to economize on the salaries of principals by combining the school districts where enrollment has fallen off enough to warrant consolidation.

Those retiring on a pension are: John Carroll, of the Blackinton district in East Boston, Miss Flora E. Billings, of the Henry L. Pierce district in Dorchester, and Leonard Patton, of the William Barton Rogers intermediate district in Hyde Park.

The new heads of the combined districts are James P. Collins, who will take over the Blackinton district in addition to the Cheverus district in East Boston; John F. Gorman, who will be principal of the combined Eliot-Hancock district in the North End, and Miss Mary A. Haverty, principal of the Hancock district, who was transferred to the Henry L. Pierce district.

Miss Elizabeth W. O'Connor of the Gaston district will be principal of the combined Gaston-Oliver Hazard Perry district in South Boston, and Albert L. Shaughnessy, principal of the Perry district will be moved to the Clarence R. Edwards intermediate district in Charlestown. Joseph E. Lynch, the principal of the Edwards district, will succeed Mr. Patton as head of the William Rogers Barton intermediate district in Hyde Park.

The Board of Examiners last night also presented to the School Committee rated lists of the candidates examined for appointments as principals. The ten leading candidates in the order of rating on the men's lists are:

Maurice T. Ford, John P. Maloney, John H. Treanor, John J. O'Brien, William H. Silva, Robert G. O'Connell, John A. Murphy, John W. Gorman, George C. O'Brien and Francis P. Frazier.

The ten leading candidates on the women's list are:

Marguerite G. Sullivan, Mary F. Thornton, Elinore Donoughue, Mary C. Culhane, Mercedes O'Brien, Florence M. Miller, Sarah M. Logue, Catherine C. Sheahan, Margaret M. Kanter, and Mary G. Bellamy.

Brazilian Publishers in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

At Breakfast Before Setting Out to See the Town

Left to right: Alberto Raposo Lopes, Brazilian Vice-Consul at Boston; Dr. Belisário de Souza, Editor of Jornal do Brasil of Rio de Janeiro; Elias Chaves Neto, Editor of A Noite, São Paulo; Joaquim Ottoni da Silveira Camargo, Political Editor of Folha da Noite and President of the Syndicate of Professional Newspapermen of São Paulo; Dr. Ildefonso Falcão, Brazilian Consul in Boston; Wilson Lins, Editor and part owner of O Imparcial, Baía (São Salvador); Dr. André Goncalvex Carrazzoni, Director and Editor of A Noite, Rio de Janeiro; Rodolfo da Motta Lima, Editor of Correio da Manhã, Rio, and Arlindo Pacqualini, Editor of Folha da Tarde, Porto Alegro, Rio Grande do Sul. Other members of the party, not in the picture, are Dr. Casper Libero, Director and Publisher of A Gazeta, São Paulo; Ernesto Simoes Filho, Publisher of A Tarde, Baía; Edgar do Godoi da Mata Machado, Editor of O Diario, Belo-Horizonte, Minas Gerais; Romeu Ribeiro, Editor of Jornal do Commercio, Rio, and Hugo Barreto, Editor of O Globo, Rio.

Brazilian Publishers Voice Faith in United States Ideals

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

From Brazil, home of race tolerance, 12 publishers today brought to Boston their impression that current strikes and race riots, as they have seen them in a tour of the United States, are merely ripples on the surface of a deep current that flows toward victory with magnificent power.

The Brazilian visitors were in Los Angeles during the height of recent zoot-suit riots. They have been in the South and seen the segregation of Negroes, who in their own country are traditionally treated without respect to color. They have been in Detroit, and passed through coal-mining areas torn by industrial disputes.

Even so, the dominant impression related by one after another of the Brizilian publishers is admiration for the unified way in which the North American people are at work to win the war.

"Astounding" War Effort

Dr. Belisário de Souza, Editor of "Jornal do Brazil" in Rio de Janeiro and dean of the visitors, spoke from an experience that enabled him to compare conditions in the United States now and 15 years ago.

"The transformation of a peace-loving democracy into the machine of war we have seen on this trip is astounding," he said in an interview. "In 1928 I was struck by the almost complete absence of military uniforms on the streets. At that time the private munitions industry was almost nonexistent. The war effort we have been seeing proves that free men are far more capable, adaptable, and powerful than men living under repressive systems."

Several of the visitors told about their own country's war effort. Eight Axis submarines have been sunk by the Brazilian Navy and Air Forces, they said. Industry in São Paulo is booming to meet demands for manufactured articles no longer imported due to shortage of ships.

Troops for Europe

Brazilian troops will soon be fighting in Europe, according to the group. While they spoke unofficially, they say it is only a question of the right time and place.

Whether the troops will go to Europe or the Pacific depends on coming events, but Brazil is not at war with Japan so far. Rodolfo da Motta Lima, editor of the influential "Correio da Manhã" of Rio de Janeiro, asked incidentally to have his position set straight. At Chicago he had been incorrectly quoted as saying Brazilian troops would be sent to the Pacific. He feels they will go to Europe without question, and does not predict regarding the Pacific.

"We are in the war by the determination of our people and our Government," he said. "We do not mean it as an act of literature, but we mean to fight, as our Navy and Air Force already prove in their war against U-boats and in convoying Allied ships. Wherever our troops are needed they will be sent."

With its population in excess of 45,000,000, and its area larger than the continental United States by three times the total of the six New England States, Brazil ranks among the more important United Nations.

Characteristic Gestures

Talking with these visitors in Boston, one who has been in Brazil quickly recognizes gestures and folk-customs that belong to this charming people.

As conversation grows animated over breakfast in the Statler Hotel, a characteristic gesture with the hands appears. It expresses a variety of feelings centering around the general idea that the subject under discussion has been disposed of to the satisfaction, surprise, or boredom of the speaker, as the case warrants. The hands quickly shuttle past each other, fingers and palms alternately slapping each other.

Elias Chaves Neto, Editor of "A Noite," of São Paulo, used this gesture when saying he didn't have to see the steel tonnage produced in the United States to know this is a great industrial power. But he did learn much, and is learning every day of the trip, about the North American people. He finds them animated by a remarkable, individual democracy.

Value of Oil Coupons Set At 10 Gallons

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The value of heating oil coupons for the first heating period of next season, good from July 1, 1943, to Jan. 3, 1944, was set yesterday at 10 gallons a coupon in the 33 states under fuel oil rationing.

The coupons are those numbered 1 on the new ration sheets and represent about 1-8 of the householder's total heating ration, the Office of Price Administration estimated in making the value announcement.

At the same time, the OPA announced that arrangements have been completed for the use of ration banking by the larger consumers of oil in a major portion of the industry.

Period 5 coupons remaining from last year's allotment are still good and may be used along with the new coupons to fill tanks during the summer months.

Navy Begins Officer-Training In Colleges Throughout U. S.

Continued from Page 1

Navy uniforms to more than 5,500, enrollment of 930 proceeded today; about 500 have been civilian students at Harvard, enrolled in the N. R. O. T. C. or the V-1, V-5 and V-7 programs; the rest are transferred from other colleges, such as 24 from Johns Hopkins for medical study, or are new high school graduates.

Additional assignments are expected to raise the V-12 total to 960 in a few days. The Army's Specialized Training Program has had 250 soldiers at work for two weeks.

Harvard Registration

In contrast with a normal peacetime enrollment of 3,500, registration in Harvard College for civilians taking the summer term beginning July 6 is expected to be about 1,000.

At Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2,700 blue and khaki uniforms may now be seen as a result of the Navy's new program, which has boosted M. I. T.'s overall enrollment to 4,000, as compared to a prewar average of 3,000.

More than 900 are in the college-training program as apprentice seamen; nearly 100 of them are taking the pre-medical course in biology; others are to take the special program in mechanical, electric, civil or aeronautical engineering, meteorology, and naval architecture.

Also in uniform but outside the V-12 program are 100 Navy officers studying aircraft engines and engineering; 77 regular officers studying naval construction and engineering, a continuation of the course given at the Institute for naval constructors for many years; 51 Navy officers in meteorology, including 24 Waves, and a large group studying high-frequency radio techniques.

The Army's specialized training course is taking 375 enlisted men, while 600 officers are now in specialized courses.

Research at M. I. T.

In addition to its regular curriculum and military courses, the Institute is engaged in 100 research projects. The teaching and research staff has more than doubled since war started, with many staff members also on leave to Government assignments elsewhere.

The Institute's civilian courses find 600 in the freshman class, about normal, with 600 in the other three years, or considerably lower than last year; the 250 in graduate training also teach or carry on research related to the war effort.

At Tufts College, the 1,000 V-12 enlistees who began registration today comprised the second largest group being sent to any New England college.

Assignments are: 359 for the basic course, 303 for engineering, 150 for pre-medical, and 188 N. R. O. T. C.

Rounding out Tuft's wartime enrollment are 500 civilians, including women in Jackson College.

Other New England colleges participating are: Dartmouth, Brown, Holy Cross, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Williams, Bates, and Middlebury.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today Red "P" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 4—Red "Q" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

July 11—Red "R" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

Canned Goods — July 7 — Blue stamps "K" "L" and "M" now valid, and will expire on this date. Today—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" became valid, expiring on Aug. 7.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—Today Stamp No. 21 becomes good for one pound, expiring on July 21.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Automobile Use Stamp—Today—Federal $5 stamp necessary from today on.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

State Seeks to Strike Out Portion of Timilty Motion

A ruling from Superior Court Judge Frank J. Donahue on Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's motion to quash the conspiracy indictment against him appeared unlikely today. The Judge set 10 a. m. tomorrow for a hearing on the Attorney General's motion to strike out a portion of the Police Commissioner's motion to quash the true bill returned by the Suffolk County Grand Jury.

In an unexpected move yesterday Judge Donahue withheld his ruling on the Commissioner's motion to quash the indictment while at the same time he denied similar motions on the behalf of four of the defendants. They were Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, Captain Edward J. Keating, Deputy Superintendent John M. Anderson, and Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson. Two of the seven indicted police officials, all charged with conspiracy to allow gaming in Boston, Deputy Superintendent James R. Claflin and Captain John A. Dorsey, didn't file motions to quash.

The portions which the State prosecutor asked stricken from the defendant's motion were numbers four and five.

Number four points out that while the indictment alleges that the defendant is a public officer charged with the duty of prosecution of crime, making arrests, and prosecuting violators of the law, the counsel for the defense alleges that the defendant's duties are solely those defined by the statute under which the office of Police Commissioner of Boston was established.

In his arguments on the Police Commissioner's motion to dismiss, Defense Attorney Francis T. Leahy said that the office was created by statute in 1906, and added that the duties under this statute are the same as though originally entrusted to the Board of Aldermen of Boston. The Board, Mr. Leahy contended, should supervise the government and discipline of the Police Department.

Number 5 on the defendant's motion to quash which the State wants stricken out says that the defendant is charged with conspiracy to permit gambling, but among other things willfully neglecting the duties imposed upon him. But the counsel for the defendant maintains the Police Commissioner has the discretion as to the manner, time, and place his duties are to be performed.

Arnold J. Salisbury, 2nd., an Assistant Attorney General, filed the motion moving that those reasons be stricken out on the grounds that "they have no proper place in the motion."

Legal circles pointed out that if the Judge denied the motion to quash the indictment he wouldn't have to hear the Attorney General's motion. On the other hand if he were going to sustain the Police Commissioner's motion he would have to hear the motion. The Judge, as stated, has set tomorrow morning to hear the Attorney General's motion.

The Suffolk County Grand Jury, which returned the two indictments on the police officials, the first being quashed by Judge James C. Donnelly, was dismissed today by Judge Donahue. The Judge said: "I think this time, gentlemen, you probably won't be called back." This brought a ripple of laughter from the jurors.

It was shortly after 4 p. m. yesterday when Judge Donahue announced his ruling on the other defendants. He called William M. Prendible, clerk of the Suffolk Superior Criminal Court, to his chambers and gave him the defense motions with the exception of Mr. Timilty's. The Judge had made the notation "denied" on the motion to quash papers of the other defendants.

Court house observers pointed out that another Judge will in all probability hear the pleas in abatement, for Judge Donahue is scheduled to leave Suffolk County for another assignment and on vacation beginning Saturday.

The Attorney General's motion to have stricken from motion by Mr. Fallon, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Keating that part which contended the grand jury was not qualified to reindict the three was allowed by Judge Donahue. Legal observors said that this may be in anticipation of Supreme Court appeals.

Bay State Dealers Far Behind Last Year in Hard Coal Supply

Continued from Page 1

cated their customers to place coal orders early in the summer. Then 75 per cent of the coal deliveries could be got out of the way by Fall, when oil deliveries began, and the system functioned smoothly.

But this year there is a shortage of manpower to reckon with, and dealers are apprehensive that they will not be able to handle a heavy rush of deliveries of both coal and oil late in the season.

Sample of what is happening among the small coal dealers is the case of one yard not far outside Boston. Last week when Oscar F. Ostby, New England Solid Fuels Coördinator, visited the town to see at first hand how the dealers were situated, he found one proprietor of a small coal-pocket baffled by the turn of events. Pointing to the long list of orders which he had posted on a wall of his office, the dealer said, "I am in doubt whether to accept any others. I have no assurance that I shall be able to fill even these."

This man had two truck drivers working for him, one of them only part-time. That morning he had come down to the office to find a note from the other helper, saying, "Dear Boss: I have gone to Hartford to get a war job. I was ashamed to tell you to your face."

Mr. Ostby points out that in many a small community, it will be fatal to the distribution of coal supplies if any great number of these dealers go out of business. Yet at the moment, he says, many of them are idle for lack of coal to fill orders.

The present shortage, declares John P. McBride, Director of the Division of the Necessities of Life, is not chargeable to the coal mine strike. The normal production of 1,250,000 tons of hard coal a week was maintained right up until June 12, when it took a sharp drop to 137,000 tons.

But not much of this has reached New England. According to figures available both at the State House and from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, anthracite should be arriving here at the rate of 3,275 cars a week. The Association of American Railroads revals that during the week ended June 19, only 2,306 carloads of hard coal arrived.

There will be an attempt on the part of Mr. Ickes' office, authorities here believe, to get New England to accept soft instead of hard coal, but they hope the plan can be forestalled, if such a plan really exists at Washington. Any size of hard coal, they declare, would be preferable to bituminous, for which our household furnaces are not adapted.

Aerial Tramway On Daily Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA, N. H., July 1—Daily operation for the summer months of the Cannon Mountain aerial tramway began today, it was announced by Roland E. Peabody, Managing Director of the New Hampshire Aerial Tramway Commission.

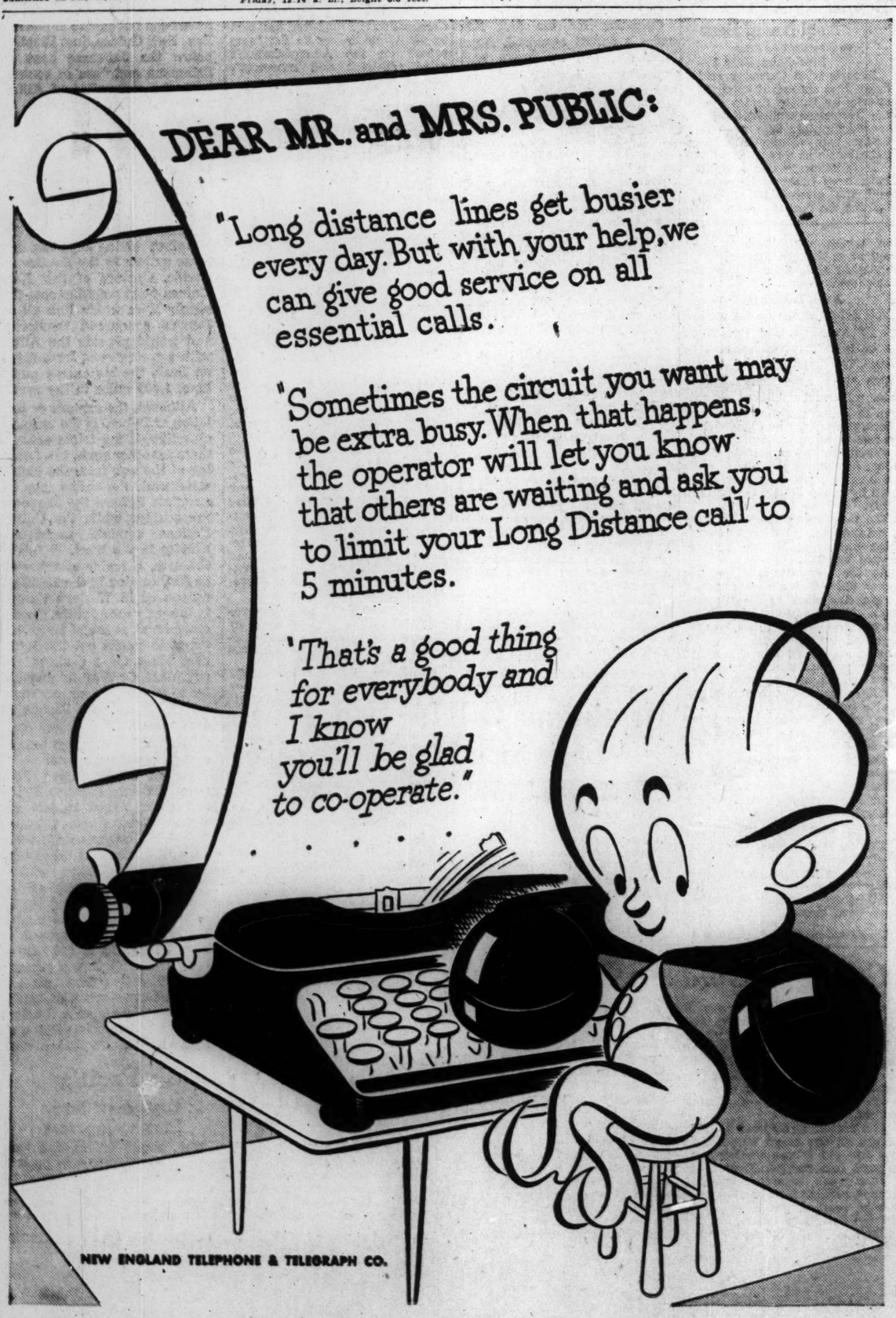
Cars will leave the valley station for the mile-long sky ride up the mountain on the hour from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. with the last trip down at 5:30. Additional trips up the mountain will be made on the half-hour if the number of passengers waiting justifies them, Mr. Peabody said.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

A talk on "Museum Treasures" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4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"Long distance lines get busier every day. But with your help, we can give good service on all essential calls.
"Sometimes the circuit you want may be extra busy. When that happens, the operator will let you know that others are waiting and ask you to limit your Long Distance call to 5 minutes.
"That's a good thing for everybody and I know you'll be glad to co-operate."
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Ceiling Prices on Fish Held Threat to Industry

General disruption of the extensive fishing industry was forecast today because of potential sharp reduction in earnings of the fishermen indicated by the setting of producers' and wholesalers' ceiling prices of fresh fish.

Office of Price Administration officials announced maximum prices for 48 species of fresh fish which cut off from 10 to 20 per cent of their cost, effective July 13.

Fresh fish brought to the Boston Fish Pier direct from the fishing grounds, is sold at auction to the highest bidder among the wholesale dealers, and the proceeds are divided among the crew after expenses of the vessel are deducted. This is the "share" basis upon which fishermen have worked on the stormy North Atlantic for generations.

Ceilings obviously will limit prices which have been spiralling to unprecedented heights because of sharp increases in demand since meat shortages developed, and production was cut nearly in half by acquisition of boats by the Government for the war effort.

Many Boats Taken

Loss of the boats threw large numbers of fishermen out of work. Union officials arranged a rotation plan, whereby the men would work only two trips out of three, so that all might share in the work. When the men did work the returns were far above anything they ever received before, according to Fish Pier authorities, because of high prices commanded by sea food today.

Capt. Patrick McHugh, Secretary of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, said the new ceilings would end the auction plan of marketing fish, reduce the earnings of fishermen, and might drive certain types of boats and fish off the market. The Union represents close to 3,000 fishermen from Boston, Gloucester and New Bedford, and plans to appear before the New England War Labor Board Friday for another hearing on its move for a new contract with the employers.

Intimating that the Union would not accept any contract under prices as reported fixed by the OPA, Captain McHugh said the men would "try a few trips under the new ceilings" and forecast that the fishermen and the lumpers to discharge the catches at the pier would suffer sharp decreases in pay.

Fair Ceiling Sought

The Union asks for a fair ceiling price, explained Captain McHugh. Summer conditions call for a minimum ceiling price of 12 cents for haddock in order to permit the greater expenses of fishing today to be met and a profit left for the men to divide as earnings, he said. The announced ceiling price is 7 cents for haddock for producers.

"Various small boats, and many of the larger, older boats that are comparatively costly to operate, will be forced to tie up," he said. "The ceilings as now fixed mean we have to pay 1943 expenses on 1941 prices, overlooking the sharp increase in food and about all other expenses. Oil that provides fuel for our engines was 5.75 cents a gallon in 1941 and is now close to 9 cents. Well, we do not oppose ceilings but those set now are just nuts," he said.

Meantime Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior at Washington, called upon all fishermen to stick to their jobs as a wartime duty despite the new ceiling rollback prices which would cut their earnings sharply. "We understand that nobody likes to take a cut in income" said Secretary Ickes in his role as Co-ordinator of Fisheries. "But even with reduced prices fishermen will still be comparatively much better off than in recent years."

Four Little Men Carry On

Associated Press

Four brothers—(left to right) Arthur, George, Billy, and Francis—depart from the Children's Aid Society Foster Home, Brooklyn, N. Y., for a new residence in the suburbs with foster parents who have five children of their own. Children's Aid Society officials said that their father, recently on furlough from the Army, had approved the new home. Their mother is ill in Florida. Newspaper pictures of this brave little quartet and a few details of their plight produced 296 applications for their care. The boys cannot be adopted nor can they leave the State.

Thousands Heed Ickes' Mine Appeal

PITTSBURGH, July 1 (AP)—More thousands of hard coal miners returned to the pits today in Eastern Pennsylvania and a couple thousand more soft-coal workers returned in Alabama, reducing the number of idle in the nation's mines to roughly around 104,000 following Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes' appeal last night to coal miners everywhere not to stay away from their jobs "on the eve of the greatest military campaign in history."

The return of scattered United Mine Workers locals was offset by a drive to close all mines in the Upper Monongahela River Valley, heart of the steel industry's metallurgical coal fields, and the refusal of 5,200 Central Pennsylvania miners to work last night despite the Solid Fuels Administrator's warning that "the complaints of no man or group of men" could be placed above the nation's military goal.

U. M. W. District Presidents John P. Busarello of Pittsburgh and John Hynes of Uniontown said, however, they believed the situation was "well in hand" and predicted an end by next Tuesday of this third in the two-month series of work stoppages which, the trade publication Iron Age estimated, have cost the war effort 170,000 tons of steel.

Did Not Hear Radiocast

Mr. Busarello and Mr. Hynes were two of approximately a dozen U. M. W. leaders interviewed who said they did not hear the broadcast last night in which Mr. Ickes said the miners' wage grievance was only one of numerous complaints—"many of them justified"—received in Washington, and that "each of these special groups tends to overlook the major issue, the winning of the war, to the immediate interest of the particular group."

Mr. Ickes mentioned John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, twice by name, once in quoting from a letter he said he had received, urging that the strike be ended by "freezing all union funds and arresting Lewis and other union leaders for treason."

The Secretary balanced that quotation with excerpts from other letters urging that the mines be taken over from the operators and wages raised. The second mention of Mr. Lewis came in Mr. Ickes' statement that he had not made any "deal" with the U. M. W. head or with the operators.

200 Vote to Stay Out

But as Mr. Ickes spoke approximately 200 men from a dozen mines which have been shut down since the general walkout started June 20 met at Brownsville, Pa., and August M. Malekovich, President of the H. C. Frick Coke Company Bridgeport local, who acted as chairman, said they voted to continue on strike and to attempt to induce miners now working in steel-company-owned "captive" pits to quit.

Mr. Hynes, in whose district the meeting took place, said it was unauthorized and that any action it took was illegal. He also reported that the Crucible Steel Company's mine at Crucible, Pa., employing 900, voted to return to work today, leaving six mines employing about 3,000 idle in the 21,000-member district.

In every reference Mr. Ickes made to failure of the miners and mine owners to reach a settlement, he carefully avoided laying greater responsibility on either side. He bore down especially only what he called "the small minority who still attempt to persuade the majority" of miners to stay away from their jobs.

Inferentially recalling the statement of Mr. Lewis, made in the coal wage dispute that in the absence of a contract the miners would not "trespass" on mine property, Mr. Ickes said:

"They are not trespassing when they go into the mines to dig the coal that their country needs, particularly when the coal mines are in the custody of the Government of the United States—their Government. If there is any trespass, the guilty men are those few who urge that this coal not be mined."

Mr. Ickes, now busily building an organization to exercise "active supervision" over mining operations for the Government for what he said might be "a considerable period," declared he would allow neither mine workers nor mine owners to have advantages over the other.

But, although the National War Labor Board has ruled on the wage demands of the miners that led to the three strikes and Government seizure of the mines, Mr. Ickes reiterated hope that "a firm understanding can soon be reached between the miners and the (private) operators."

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One Hundred Seventy-Sixth Semi-Annual Report, June 1st, 1943

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 2,417,717.08
United States Government Securities	32,829,000.00
Municipal Bonds	5,085,546.22
Railroad Bonds	8,662,000.00
Public Utility Bonds	3,270,000.00
Industrial and Other Bonds	552,000.00
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate (Less Reserves)	9,248,120.21
Loans to Depositors secured by their Deposits	106,363.01
Collateral Loans	6,000.00
Banking House	100,000.00
Other Real Estate (Less Reserves)	575,839.14
Other Assets	1.00
Total Assets	$62,852,586.66

LIABILITIES

Savings Deposits	$56,797,273.64
Christmas and Victory Club Deposits	426,406.25
Other Liabilities	182,929.57
Reserves	500,000.00
Surplus	4,945,977.20
Total Liabilities	$62,852,586.66

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We Cordially Invite New Savings Accounts
Small Accounts Are Particularly Welcome

C. I. O. Council Would Revoke Strike Pledge

DETROIT, July 1 (AP)—The Michigan State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has recommended to its affiliated unions and to the national C. I. O. that labor's no-strike pledge no longer be considered binding unless the "assurances made to labor" at the time the pledge was made are "immediately put into operation."

These assurances, the Council declared, were that the cost of living would be kept down, that adequate adjustment machinery would be maintained to settle management-labor grievances, and that taxes would not place undue burdens upon the worker.

Since the start of the war, the Council's resolution said, these assurances "have been shamefully and wilfully disregarded."

NWLB: Umpire Code Vital to Contracts

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The National War Labor Board foresaw yesterday the breakdown of all collective bargaining unless labor and industry write binding umpire procedure into their contracts and stop the tendency of running to the Board with every grievance.

Implying that the Board might find it necessary to order such procedure, Vice-Chairman George W. Taylor remarked at a press conference, "It would be much better for the parties to do that than for the Board to do it."

Board members emphasized they were not talking about the negotiation of contracts, but about the interpretation and application of contracts after they are made.

Steel Walkout

NEWARK, N. J., July 1 (AP)—Workers from two big New Jersey steel companies, Crucible Steel of Harrison and John A. Roebling's Sons of Trenton walked out June 29 in what union officials for both locals involved termed wildcat, or unauthorized, strikes.

About 1,000 workers who left their jobs in the Crucible plant said through unofficial spokesmen that they had "quit" and were not striking. The spokesmen declared that in February the men had requested wage increases. When none came, they asked for releases to take other jobs. When the releases did not arrive, they said, the men left their jobs.

3 Furnaces Reopen

PITTSBURGH, July 1 (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation announced yesterday reopening of three blast furnaces which were closed because of the coal miners' strike and the resultant dwindling of coke supplies.

Still shut down are 11 of the Corporation's 37 stacks in the Pittsburgh area.

A company spokesman also announced that because the coal supply is "a little stronger," operations of its by-product coke plant at near-by Clairton, Pa., have been increased 10 per cent in the past 24 hours. The plant, thus stepped up to 80 per cent of capacity, may be ordered on 90 per cent production tonight.

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Montana Spring Wheat Patent
Bluestem—Patent
Finest Soft Winter Wheat Patent
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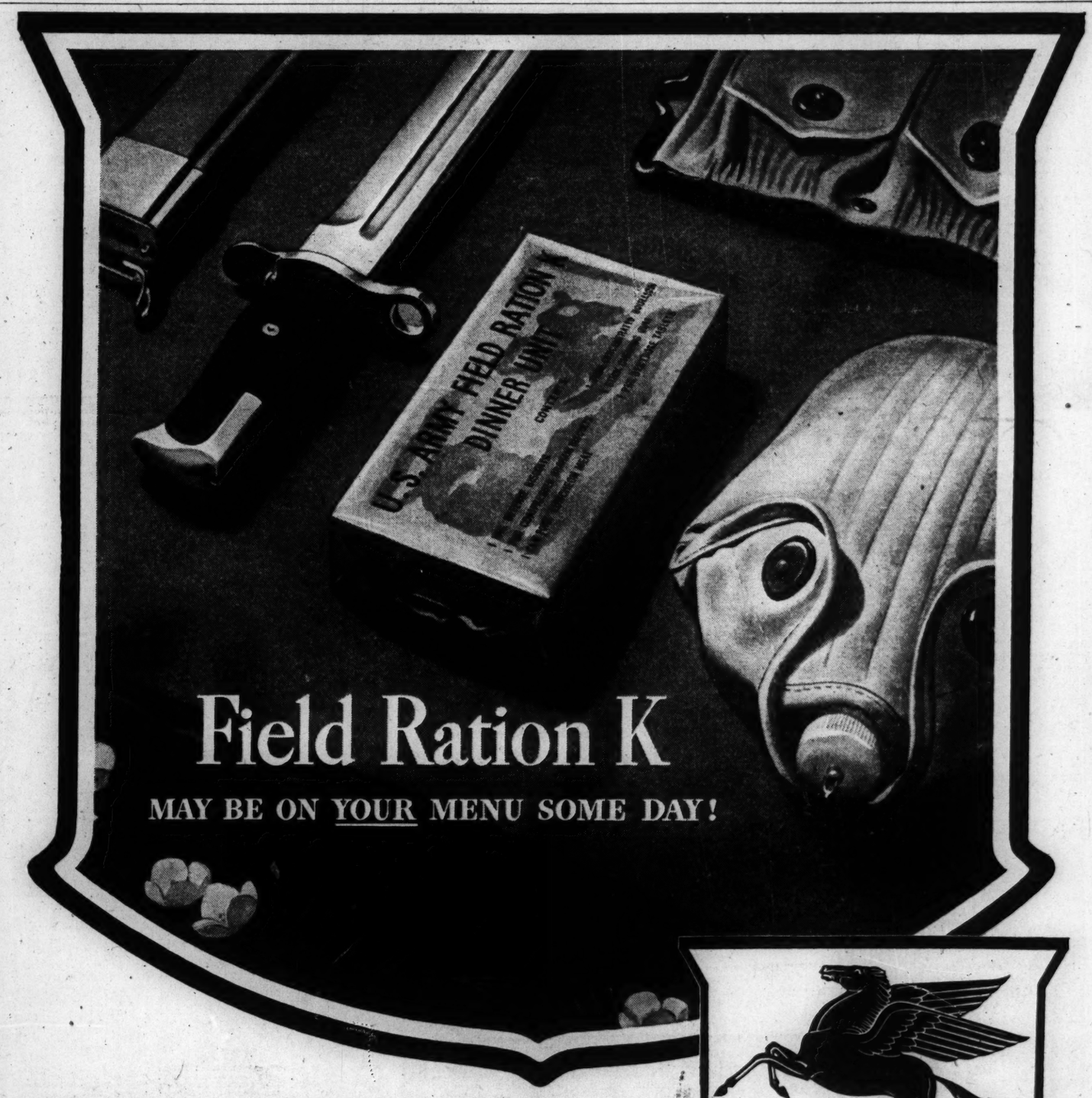

Field Ration K
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TUNE IN RAYMOND GRAM SWING—Blue Network Coast-to-Coast, 10 P.M., E.W.T., Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs.

In Peace or War—
The Sign of Friendly Service Serves America Well!

Americana on Display—News of the Screen—Radio Programs in Prospect

Decorative Arts Shown At the Vose Galleries

A large display of American decorative arts is now on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, Copley Square. These objects have been assembled as the result of years of collecting, years of selection from odds and ends that have accumulated. With the passage of years such relics take on significance; they are revaluated in the light of new knowledge and new fashions.

There are two types of American decorative arts: the homemade articles used in the household and produced by hand, and the luxury objects made by professionals. They are a sort of folk art, not peculiar to American traditions but characteristic of people everywhere in the world, who love their homes and have a native gift for decorating them. The hooked rug display at Vose's shows especially a domestic accomplishment of three or four generations ago. These rugs were not articles of luxury; they were used, worn, laundered, trodden threadbare sometimes. But their bright and free and exuberant patterns survive the wear and tear. Some are adorned with huge fronds, some are neatly garnished with roses, squares, conventional ornaments. Their vegetable colorings are particularly welcome to us, for we have grown accustomed to chemical dyes which have not yet achieved the softness and modulation of vegetable coloring.

The luxury articles consist of fine specimens of furniture manufactured by first-rate cabinetmakers of Colonial days. It must be admitted that this phase of American decorative art is strongly influenced by the English, for indeed we were under British sovereignty when some of the articles were made. However, there is some comfort in knowing that such splendid workmanship was fostered by the Colonials, and that somewhere in the background of our culture exists evidence of high standards in taste and a true appreciation of the graces. Too bad that such an era was followed by an interval of lowered standards and confusion.

Chinaware was another hobby among early Americans. That, too came from British sources. The Vose's have collected some beautiful specimens including a number of frog mugs, silver resist, and rose luster. There are several pitchers decorated with figures of dogs and hunters.

Shown besides are many pictures, some by sophisticated, some by untutored performers. There are a few likenesses made by the journeymen limners for whom painting was an out-and-out trade. There are also pictures by Thomas Doughty and F. E. Church, members of the Hudson River School, bred abroad and practiced in subtleties. There are some canvases of genre themes. And finally there are to be seen a number of pictures of ships and the sea by the contemporary, Frank Vining Smith.

D. A.

'Best Foot Forward'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Lucille Ball is starred in "Best Foot Forward," Metro's newest Technicolor musical, presented Tuesday at the Astor Theater. A large part of the action is concerned with incidents of a senior prom at a boys' military academy, with Harry James and his band providing the music. This element adds definitely to the popularity of the picture, as he has a large following. Boogie-woogie is dispensed liberally until those who like welters of sound pounded out in tireless rhythms, unmixed with melody, must have their fill. If not, it is a simple matter to sit through the picture again.

The one waltz that is played at the prom comes like a grateful bit of shade in a treeless country for those who are soon satiated with jitterbugging.

High spot of all the musical element of the picture is Harry James's trumpet playing of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumblebee," with the remarkable activity of his flying fingers brought near for all to see in close-ups.

Miss Ball has the part of a movie star who, as a publicity stunt, accepts Bud Cooper's invitation to attend the prom. She is accompanied by her business agent, played by William Gaxton with that assumption of aplomb under difficulties that he always makes so amusing on stage and screen. Complications rather too extensive to explain in detail embarrass the movie star, but in the end she is the means of removing the suspicions of ungentlemanly behavior that might have kept Bud from graduating, and gets the desired publicity push out of the adventure.

Miss Ball is continually charming, both pictorially and in her comedy work, which subjects her to a good deal of pushing around. She has to hide in so many closets that there is a good laugh at the end in her remark that she would like to hide in a room for a change. Her bright red hair is set off by a succession of appropriately harmonizing dresses and by a lovely filmy white frock of the style worn by the girl guests at the prom. She has one song, and many comedy scenes.

Virginia Weidler, also with red hair, has a secondary part, playing the sweetheart of Bud Cooper. Miss Weidler has a sweet song which she sings well. Tommy Dix as Bud has much to do with the success of the picture because of his acting of the "nice boy" part, and because of his good solo work in the rousing song at the graduation day finish. Nancy Walker arouses frequent laughter with her clowning in the part of a "blind date," and several others make marked impressions individually.

E. C. S.

Tonight at the Pops

"Washington Post" ..... Sousa
"Nutcracker," Ballet Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
Concerto for Harp and Orchestra ..... Handel
Soloist: Olivia Hall
The Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
Warsaw Concerto (in one movement) ..... Addinsell
Piano: Leo Litwin
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango ..... Gade
Old Timers' Night at the Pops ..... Arranged by Lake
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Picture Plans

Joseph Cotten is to appear in "Since You Went Away," a film version of Margaret Buell Wilder's book, to be produced by David O. Selznick for United Artists, with a cast including Claudette Colbert, Shirley Temple, Jennifer Jones, and Monty Woolley.

"Rhythm Ranch" is the name of a musical to be made for Paramount release by Pine and Thomas. The scene is a run-down dude ranch, which a pair of Broadway comedians undertake to put on a paying basis.

Eddie Bracken will be starred in "Hail the Conquering Hero," a Paramount picture to be produced by Preston Sturges, with William Demarest in a leading role.

Sinclair Lewis is to write a Western for Metro dealing with the '70s when cattlemen were fighting to set up an empire on the great plains.

Risé Stevens, Metropolitan Opera singer, is to appear in a film with Bing Crosby.

Paramount is to make a film based on the activities of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station near Chicago.

Irene Dunne will be starred by Columbia in a screen romance, "Road to Yesterday."

'More the Merrier' Stays

At the Exeter, "The More the Merrier" is being continued through the rest of the week. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," with Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce in the cast, has been added to the program as the co-feature.

'Five Graves to Cairo'

Beginning Friday, "Five Graves to Cairo," with Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter, Akim Tamiroff, and Erich von Stroheim, will be seen at the Washington Street Olympia and Scollay. The other feature will be "Chatterbox," with Joe E. Brown and Judy Canova.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'New England Winter,' by Elizabeth Huntington

In the "Fifteen Years of Museum School Alumni" exhibition continuing at the Boston Museum through the summer.

Willkie to Speak Tonight During Book Dramatization

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Wendell Willkie will speak tonight during the dramatization of his book, "One World," on the "Words At War" series. Thomas Chalmers appears in the role of Mr. Willkie, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, speaks on "Increased Steel Production," MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC by recording, 10:15 p. m.

Representative John W. McCormick and Marvin Jones, newly appointed War Food Administrator, speak on "Anti-Inflation" over CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

"The Chinese Exclusion Act" is the subject of a talk by Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York, MBS, 10:45 p. m., WNAC by recording, 11:15 p. m.

"Is Labor Co-operating Fully in the War Effort" will be discussed on America's Town Meeting of the Air. Speakers are Senator Rufus Holman of Oregon; Carl C. Crow, lumberman; E. Eugene Allen, Editor of the Oregon Labor Press and F. Harold Young, President of Oregon Business & Tax Research, Inc., of Portland, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

For the final program of "Music of the New World," Josef Stopak conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in a program of modern American music composed by Charles T. Griffes, Leo Sowerby, John Alden Carpenter, and Paul Creston. Artur Balsam is piano soloist, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Maureen O'Sullivan, Edmund Gwenn, and Henry Youngman are guests on Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Dorothy Lamour, and Alan Reed are guests on Bing Crosby's program, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. At 9:30 p. m. on same station, Jack Haley will substitute for Rudy Vallee, whose Coast Guard duties have now been so increased that he may no longer be able to devote any specified amount of time to outside work.

Walt Disney speaks on the war activities of his studios in instructing servicemen by animated cartoons, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 2

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Friday, July 2

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—LeMar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.8mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Chicago Cubs Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Pulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, News.
8:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Frank Singiser, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:20 p. m.—Bob Trendler's Orch.; soloists.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Cong. Samuel Dickstein.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Neil Bondshu's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Bod Stanley's Orch.; songs.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Old Acquaintance," by John Van Druten. Featuring John Huntington and Louise Falk. 8:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"Post Road," by Norma Mitchell and Wilbur Daniel Steele. Presented by Russell E. Offhaus. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. 2:10, 5:15, 8:10. "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Fenway—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle and Scotty. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10:05. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:55, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer, Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6:10, 9:30. "Hellzapoppin," Olson and Johnson. 1:20, 4:38, 8.

Majestic—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 11:42 a. m., 2:49, 6:14, 9:39. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, Jane Wyatt, Jackie Cooper. 10:08 a. m., 1:18, 4:40, 8:05.

Metropolitan—"It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:10.

Modern—"This Land Is Mine," Maureen O'Hara, Charles Laughton. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Salute for Three," MacDonald Carey. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

Orpheum—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

South Station Theater—"Churchill's Island." "Inflation." "What's Happening in Argentina?" "Diving Daredevils." "Stars on Horseback." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Paramount—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle and Scotty. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

RKO-Boston—"Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 7:40, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:25, 9:10.

Scollay—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

Telepix—"Corsairs and Chesapeake Bay." "Golf at Pinehurst." "Doctors and the Community." Disney's "Pluto." "Mitchell Ayres' Orchestra." "Unusual Occupations." "Puzzle of Inflation." "World Wide News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Captive Wild Woman," Acquanetta: 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 3:35, 5:50, 8, 10:15. "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:45, 6:55, 9:10.

Uptown—"Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 2:30, 5:35, 8:20. "China," Loretta Young. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 9 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:15, 9:25. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "You Were Never Lovlier." Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Mantrap," H. Stephenson. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway.

Regent: "Frankenstein Meets Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Texas," William Holden, Claire Trevor. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Hit Parade of 1943," Susan Sayward, J. Carroll. "Jacare."

Coolidge Corner: "The More the Merrier" Arthur, Joel McCrea. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

Cleveland Circle: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh. 2, 8.

University: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayward. 3:10, 6:25, 9:50.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Rhythm of the Island," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "39 Steps," Robert Donat.

Codman Square: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 3:15, 8:05. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2:08, 7, 9:45.

Park: Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Rhythm on the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Hit Parade of 1943," J. Carroll, Susan Hayward. Continuous 2-11.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Mary Jones. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The More the Merrier," Joel McCrea, Jean Arthur. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.

Mystic: "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. 3:35, 8:25. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

Maplewood: "Now Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 3:11, 9:11. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. 1:52, 7:52.

Orpheum: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Wooley, Ida Lupino. 2:05, 9:15. "Frankenstein Meets Wolfman," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. 3:35, 8.

Strand: "This Land is Mine," George Sanders, Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert, Max Bauer. 1:55, 7:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean.

Fellsway: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Mesaparadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.

NATICK—Colonial: "Forever and a Day," Charles Laughton, Anne Aeagle, Brian Aherne. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan, Bobby Readlick. 1:45, 9.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews.

NEWTON—Paramount: "War Against Mrs. Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayworth. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood, Hugh Sinclair. 2, 8.

Strand: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotton, Orson Welles. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. "The Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone.

Strand: "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Ann Shirley.

Capitol: "I Walked With a Zombie," Frances Dee, Tom Conway. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. 2:41, 8:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Queen of Broadway," Buster Crabbe.

Coolidge: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Silver Queen," Greorge Brent, Priscilla Lane. "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "March of Time—Invasion."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Anna Sten. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Taxi Mister," William Bendix.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"The Propaganda Front." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Canada's Dominion Day. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Braves-Chicago	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Voice of the Army	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Cubs baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-Chicago	Gene Kruna's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk.	"Right to Happiness"	Cubs baseball game	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	Russ Morgan's Orch.
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	Cubs baseball game	Red Nichols' Orchestra
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:45	B. Elliot: Song Shop	"The Sea Hound": sk.	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	Harry James' Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, News	Frankie Master's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	War Correspondent	Newscast	"Yankee Yarns"	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton: Music	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Barsch	Musical program	Hugh Gibson, news	Sports: Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Dave Rose's Orchestra	R. Salinger: News; Taxes
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Religious program:
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"	Traveler": music; guests	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	"Words at War": "One	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15	Auer; Chas. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	World"; Wend'll Wilkie	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Negro Business Hour
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Is Labor Co-operating	"Aldrich Family": drama	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Irish Music
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	Fully in the War Effort?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Dorothy Lamour; orch.	Frank Singiser, news	Classical Album: Richard Strauss' "Ein Heldenleben"
9:15				News Service	
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Eddie Howard's Orch.	Jack Haley; Joan Davis;	"Harmony Hall": Bob	
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Dance Orchestra; Songs	orchestra; comedy	Trendler's Orch.; songs	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Gary Moore; Jimmy	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15	"The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	Durante; Cugat's Orch.	Donald Nelson, talk	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	McCormick-Jones	Music of the Masters	"Today's News"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Les Brown's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Music of the Masters	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance Orchestras	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orch.	Richard Harkness, talk	Cong. Samuel Dickstein	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:30	Eileen Farrell	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	So. American Serenade:	Day's End: music
11:45	concert orchestra	Stars in Revue	Josef Stopak, conductor	Bob Stanley's Or., tenor	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; Band	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Br'kfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News.	Revelle Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News.	Newscast	Herb Lewis & Melodiers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss; Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	"Daytime Classics"	Organ; vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Ed McConnell, songs	Musical Highlights	Military Band; News	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Isabel Manning Hewson	Lora Lawton: sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Club Fiesta	"The Open Door"; sk.	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	Shady Valley Folks	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	Shady Valley Folks	Mason"
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village": sketch	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	'All-Star Dance Parade'	"David Harum": sketch	Party; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Uncle Sam"; drama	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensemble	Fashion talk; News	Council for Democracy
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Sunny Days; musicale	Beverly Mahr, songs	Songs; Musical Roundup	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Women's Defense; Music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Studio orchestra; Talks	"Guiding Light"; drama	Sports Comment	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	Studio orchestra; Talks	Betty Crocker, talk	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Do You Know Answ'r	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Chicago	Gene Kruna's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Cubs baseball game	Andrews Sisters, songs
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-Chicago	Art Kassell's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Cubs baseball game	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
4:30	Alexis Liatis, Int.	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": sk.	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	Earl Hines' Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Jan Garber's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Barsch	Musical program	Hugh Gibson, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	"Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W Vandercook, news	"The Yankee Starlets"	Richard Baringer, news
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	The Answer Man: quiz,	Navy School of Music	You Shall Have Music
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Navy School of Music	You Shall Have Music
8:00	Corliss Archer: sk.	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	Corliss Archer: sk.	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Republican Nat'l Com.	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Waves of Melody"; U. S.	'Hit Parade'; Mark War-	"Sherlock Holmes" with	Todd Grant, news
8:45	Tobin Man"; news	Navy (WAVES) Progrm	ren's Orch.; soloists	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Dr. H. Nathan: music talk
9:00	Playhouse; drama;	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Frank Singiser, news	Classical Album: Beetho-
9:15	Dorothy Lamour	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	ven's Sixth Symphony
9:30	"That Brewster	J'n Garcia Esquival's Or.	"

Pact on Peace Policies Held As Essential

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 1—"Agreement on policies for Europe should be reached within the next few months or we are in grave danger of losing the peace," Senator Joseph H. Ball, Republican, of Minnesota, declared last night in an address before the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in five-day session here.

Senator Ball is co-author with Senators Lister Hill of Alabama and Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, Democrats, and Harold H. Burton of Ohio, Republican, of Senate Resolution 114, providing that the United States take the initiative in calling a conference of representatives of the United Nations, for the purpose of forming an organization for postwar planning. He affirmed his belief that difficulties leading to a third world war could result from a conflict of policies carried out in occupied territory by the different United Nations after the European invasion. For this reason, he urged prompt action to forestall such a situation.

Hatred of War

Pointing out that all people of the world have one thing in common, namely, hatred of war, Senator Ball told the clubwomen "If delegating a little of their sovereignty to a United Nations organization will give us an even chance of eliminating this plague of world war, it is my conviction the American people will regard it as a good bargain."

According to our Constitution, the people are sovereign, he said, but he reminded his audience that "despite unlimited national sovereignty, we got war" both in 1917 and 1941. He declared that "unlimited national sovereignty, carried to its ultimate conclusions, means international chaos. The alternative is a United Nations organization with sufficient limited sovereignty to create and maintain international law and order."

Senator Ball described the halfway measures of 24 years ago as "the weak and ineffectual methods of alliances, treaties and pacts, which did not work" and asserted that "it is time to build a United Nations organization strong enough to do the job. And it is already late to make a start."

This issue in America will be decided a the ballot box, he said, and, because of its overwhelming importance, declared the people are justified in selecting their candidates in both parties solely on the basis of whether they were right on this issue.

Co-operation Plans

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, President of the General Federation, presided at the meeting and also introduced Clarence K. Streit, President of Federal Union, Inc., Ely Culbertson, and Robert Lee Humber, of Georgia, member of the Committee on World Federation, each of whom outlined the plan for world co-operation endorsed by the group he represented.

Last night's Federation program and that of the night before, when heads of the various women's military services spoke, were in line with Mrs. Whitehurst's effort to bring to the Federation Board first-hand information on affairs which concern the nation at home and abroad. She has already made it plain to the clubwomen of the country that she believes clear, intelligent thinking on the subject of postwar planning is needed at this time, rather than the endorsement of any one plan.

The Board of Directors went on record today as in favor of an "equal rights" amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This amendment, which would remove all legislative barriers against women, is now pending in Congress.

The conference also moved that the 16,500 clubs in all parts of the United States and the District of Columbia be polled to ascertain how they stand on the amendment.

Fishermen's Port Committee Is Urged

Greater Boston fishermen, and the fish industry as a whole, were urged today to form a port committee to work out problems resulting from the setting of ceiling prices on fresh fish.

Frederick H. Meisnest, Assistant Chief of the Division of Special War Services of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Fisheries in Washington, visited the Boston Fish Pier today. His arrival was seen as furnishing evidence that the United States Government is interested in the possibility of a "no-work" reaction to the establishment of OPA price ceilings for producers of fresh fish.

"We will resort to the allocation of fish only as a last resort," Mr. Meisnest said, urging that the committee should appeal to the OPA for a higher ceiling price while the men continue to work.

Boston OWI Service Extends to July 15

According to the Boston regional headquarters of the Office of War Information authorization has been received from Washington permitting retention of employees through July 15 to assist in the orderly liquidation of the service terminated by the cutting of OWI funds by Congress.

Under the order, the local office said, staff members may assist war agencies for the time being on projects already under way or in which the interests of the government would be endangered by immediate stoppage of the service.

Postwar Discussion

By a Staff Photographer

Club Women Talk With Senator Ball

Members of the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs today were discussing postwar planning at their Swampscott meeting. Here Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., President (left), and Mrs. La Fell Dickinson of Keene, N. H., First Vice-President (right), are talking things over with Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, who addressed last night's session.

Looks as If 'Salmon and Peas' Were on Way to a Big Week End

Food Problems in New England

Scarcity of meat, plus a scarcity of red coupons—the June stamps all expired last night, you recall—all add up to fish and vegetable dinners as the mainstays over the holiday week end for most New Englanders.

Of course, next week "Q" stamps can be combined with what "P" stamps are left from this week, and, if the hopes of OPA officials come true, there may be more meat available for purchase by that time. Right now, they state, it is too late for the situation to improve greatly before Saturday.

New Point Tables

Meanwhile, Regional OPA is preparing to issue tomorrow the new point tables on meats and processed foods, which will become effective on July 4. Few changes were predicted, but there is a possibility that serious shortages of beef may result in increases in the point values of this item.

The Boston District OPA also is prepared to announce new market-basket prices tomorrow for the area covering most of Essex County and a portion of Northern Middlesex County. Similar schedules already have been set up for the Greater Boston area as far distant as Lynn.

Living Costs Decline

A slight decline in the Bay State cost of living index in June—the first decrease since March, 1941—was reported by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries.

The decrease, which amounted to 1.13 per cent below the May level, was due to lower prices for meats, the combined meat index showing a decrease of 4.7 per cent, and lower prices for butter, potatoes, and canned vegetables, the Division of the Necessaries of Life stated.

"The meat decrease does not reflect the full effect of the rollback as its operative date was on and after June 21, and our prices are the average for the entire month," the Division report said. "The total decrease in the combined food index was about 3.1 per cent over the previous month."

Turn On the Weeps!

Onions—a scarce commodity in Greater Boston markets during the past two weeks—are back on sale today. The scarcity has been attributed to the fact that suppliers have been holding back, hopeful that when the temporary maximum prices, established recently, expired last night, ceiling prices would be done away with.

However, the Boston District OPA countered this move, and last night extended the temporary maximum price regulations until July 15. It was predicted that this action would bring forth the aromatic bulbs.

Retrial of Grove Case Begins

Retrial of five defendants charged with conspiracy to violate building laws in connection with alterations of the Cocoanut Grove night club was begun today before Superior Court Judge Edward T. Broadhurst.

The 12 jurors chosen from a panel of 34 this morning were taken to Piedmont Street to inspect the ruins of the night club which burned Nov. 28, 1942, and in which some 490 persons perished.

This trial follows the mistrial declared last week by Judge Broadhurst.

Judge Broadhurst warned the jurors not to close their minds to any material facts until they had heard all the facts.

"It is incumbent upon you not to talk about the case itself and I include in that word case the parties, the counsel, the witnesses who appear in the case and everything connected with them.

"Don't discuss the case among yourselves at recess time," Judge Broadhurst warned the jurors. "Don't talk about the defendants, the witnesses, or counsels. Don't allow anybody to talk to you about the case.

"I assume many of you are married. Those who are don't talk to your wives about it. Don't allow anybody to speak to you about the case in any way whatsoever during this trial. Failure to follow that instruction may involve serious consequences. Gentlemen, when you come from luncheon go directly to your rooms. Don't loiter about Court House corridors."

Defendants appearing in court this morning are James Welansky, Manager of the Club; Rueben O. Bodenhorn, designer; Theodore Eldracher, city building inspector; Samuel Rudnick, contractor for alterations, and his assistant, David Gilbert. Mr. Welansky is the brother of Barnett Welansky, owner of the Grove.

Marine Pays Cash For $1,000 Bond

By the Associated Press

Somewhere in the South Pacific, June 10 (Delayed)

First in line when the sale of United States War Bonds was announced at Marine Headquarters here was Marine Gunner Robert L. Norrish, of 98 Old Colony Avenue, Wollaston, Mass.

He plunked down $875 in cold cash, for a $1,000 investment.

Tax Exemption On Two Parsonages Is Upheld by Court

The full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts today sustained the ruling of the Appellate Tax Board that the $5,000 exemption of real estate taxation on a parsonage is not limited to one parsonage.

The decision is in the suit brought by the Board of Assessors of the City of Boston against the Old South Society in Boston and orders an abatement for the year 1939 of $248 on the tax assessed on the Society's parsonage at 10 Kiswick Street, Boston, which is occupied by its associate minister.

The Society has another parsonage in Brookline occupied by its principal minister, on which that town exempts taxation under the statute to the extent of $5,000. But the City of Boston refused to grant an abatement on the Boston parsonage on the ground that the statute limited tax exemption to one parsonage.

The full bench said the findings of the Appellate Tax Board establish that the duties of the associate minister are substantially the same as those of the principal minister and that its ruling that the governing statute does not limit the exemption to one parsonage to the exclusion of others owned by the same religious organization, was correct.

Assessors have based their contentions largely upon definitions of the words "parsons" and "parsonage," based almost wholly on English ecclesiastical law under which those words were defined in terms of the organization of the Church of England.

It may be conceded that according to the technical definition of a parson in that church, there may be but one parson and consequently but one parsonage. We think of the English word "parsonage," as derived from American usage, must be read not in a technical or ecclesiastical sense but in a broad meaning of a ministerial residence used in connection with any place of worship of any denomination.

Provincetown Raises a Cheer As the Steel Pier Sails Again

Pre-war memories were revived along Boston's historic waterfront today when a passenger vessel sailed out of this port for the first time since the United States entered World War II and which was not directly connected with the war.

All the excitement normally attending a sailing was there. Late comers scurried abroad the vessel. Crew members were actively trying to answer questions from many sides at the same time and assist those who were to be in their charge for the day.

It was the resumption of the daily passenger and freight steamship service between Boston and Provincetown, which was broken last year when the Government temporarily requisitioned the steamer Steel Pier of the Cape Cod Steamship Company. There was no service to Provincetown by water last year.

Drabness of the war was noticeable in the absence of many of the cruise aspects of yesteryears but the passengers, including scores of servicemen and women were in a holiday mood as Capt. Alberto L. Kent nosed the twin-fiunneled battleship-gray vessel away from Foster's Wharf and into the main ship channel.

Town fathers and merchants of Provincetown who felt the weight of isolation when the Steel Pier was unable to operate last summer, prepared for a more than usual gala reception for the Steel Pier upon arrival there. Virtually the entire population of the town is expected to greet the vessel, passengers, and officials of the company today.

The New England Transportation Company announced bus service effective today whereby the bus will leave Provincetown a few minutes after arrival of the Steel Pier, for North Truro, Truro, and Wellfleet. The return trip starts two minutes after the bus reaches Welfleet, according to the schedule, arriving at Provincetown in time to connect with the sailing for Boston at 3:30 p. m.

Hodgman Takes Up Headmaster Duties At Beaver School

Crosby Hodgman, who takes up his duties as Headmaster of the Beaver Country Day School, Chestnut Hill, today, is a native of New England, and a graduate of Bowdoin College. Since 1930, he has served as Assistant Headmaster at the Chicago Latin School for Boys.

Mr. Hodgman was appointed by the Trustees of the School to replace Eugene Randolph Smith as Headmaster and Mrs. Smith as Head of the Upper School, both of whom recently resigned their positions. Mr. Hodgman is experienced in co-ordinating upper and lower school curricula, and in secondary school and college relationships. For five years, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgman lived at Hull House, Chicago, where the former was active in adult education and drama.

Boys Snatch Jewelry

Two youths tossed a brick through the window of Homer's Inc., on Winter Street today, and snatched a tray containing jewelry estimated to be worth $10,000. Pedestrians in the vicinity gave chase but the boys escaped. Police are now searching for them.

New Headmaster

Crosby Hodgman

Who takes up his duties at Beaver Country Day School in Chestnut Hill today.

'Buy-Bomber' Drive

The Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress yesterday launched a "Buy-a-Bomber" campaign to purchase $100,000 worth of War Bonds. The drive officially opened at the War Bond Booth at St. Clair's Brookline, with a $10,000 purchase by Robert M. Lehner. At the conclusion of the drive on Nov. 4, Mrs. Irene Bayne will dedicate the bomber in honor of her son, Lieut. Donald B. Bayne, fighter pilot in the United States Army Air Force. Mrs. Ada F. York is President of the Women's Division.

World Emphasis Urged In Schools of Nation

Declaring that teaching in American schools has accentuated rather than overcome the "disastrous isolationist trend" in the United States, Dr. Walter M. Kotschnig, Professor of Comparative Education at Smith College, last night called for a new international emphasis in all subjects in all grades. Nothing short of this, he said, will enable us to attain the ends for which this war is being fought.

Dr. Kotschnig told members of the North Atlantic Regional Conference of the Association for Childhood Education, at an open meeting in Simmons College Hall, that American teachers, while among the best in the world, had made the mistake of debunking war without putting anything else in its place.

"They did not teach that in an interdependent world wars are bound to become more intense unless the nations agree to some form of international control," he said. "They left their pupils without any idea of the glorious opportunity before this country in an international world."

An Understanding

Turning to a practical consideration of what it is within the power of the schools to do, he said teachers can give pupils an understanding of the general setting in which an international order can work, what he called "a general frame of reference." While they cannot turn all pupils into experts on international affairs, they can inculcate a respect for such experts, he added.

Two essentials to this frame of reference are the understanding that international unity does not preclude cultural diversity, and the historical knowledge that creative civilization has prevailed where the principles of individual freedom and voluntary responsibility to society have been recognized.

If American youth are taught the history of an interdependent world, they will see that the only way to peace is through international control, Dr. Kotschnig declared. "The mere addition of one or two courses in world history, however, will not be sufficient," he warned. All subjects should be made to contribute to this view of the world."

Geography

More attention, for instance, should be given to geography with its fascinating opportunity to show the world's interdependence through a study of raw material sources. Even arithmetic, he pointed out, can be given an international emphasis. Let children learn their percentages by computing lend-lease shipments. He advocated teaching languages more as a means of understanding the thinking of a foreign people than as a mechanical means of communication. In social science courses the place of such institutions as the International Labor Office should be brought out, he added. He also discussed how extracurricular activities can implement such teaching.

In order that teachers may be more firmly grounded in an understanding of the international scene, Dr. Kotschnig advocated making at least one full course in international relations and a course in comparative education prerequisites to obtaining a license.

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U. S. Scores Victory in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

landing supplies. Its loss by the enemy marks the first specific American territorial triumph in the currently developing offensive of which the drive in the Central Solomons is only one part.

The other part is being conducted by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces striking northward in the New Guinea area toward the great Japanese base at Rabaul, toward which the offensive in the Solomons also is pointed.

Henry L. Stimson said at a press conference in Washington that the operations were progressing satisfactorily according to plan under the general directon of General MacArthur, but added that strong enemy reaction was expected.

The first such reaction, as the Navy communiqué disclosed, came on June 30 only a few hours after the American troops landed from naval transports on Rendova Island, five miles south of Munda.

Torpedo planes of the Japanese squadrons caught the 7,712-ton transport McCaulley, formerly the Grace Line's Santa Barbara, and disabled it after it had put troops ashore. Subsequently the crippled vessel was assaulted and sunk by a Japanese submarine.

"Reports indicate that all personnel were removed before the vessel sank and that there was no loss of life," the Navy communiqué said.

American Air Forces, the communiqué brought out, also played a major role starting the offensive in the Solomons area.

On the night of June 29 (Solomons time) Avenger torpedo bombers and Dauntless dive bombers heavily attacked the Japanese airfield, stores and camp areas at Vilna, Kolombangara Island, in the Munda area.

Next morning Mitchell medium bombers, Dauntless and Avenger bombers attacked Japanese defensive positions and the camp area at Munda itself and the communiqué said "a large fire was started." There was no mentoin of attacks on Japanese ships or shipping.

The Navy said the captain of the American ship lost was commander Robert Henry Rodgers, a native of Knoxville, Tenn., who makes his home on Staten Island, N. Y.

The transport McCawley, the Navy said, was completed in 1928 at a British shipyard and was acquired by the Navy in July, 1940, at a cost of $1,314,223. Converted to a transport, it was renamed in honor of the late Col. Charles G. McCawley, seventh commandant of the Marine Corps.

The McCawley, according to Jane's Fighting Ships, standard reference work, carried a five-inch gun, three three-inch guns, and various smaller weapons and had a normal complement of 197 crew members with a transport capacity of about 1,800 persons.

Knox Declares U. S. Gains 'Miraculous'

By the Associated Press

Hollywood, July 1

Latest American successes in the South Pacific constituted timely action to fit the words of Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

"The war lords of Tokyo know not where or when the next blow will fall," he told a War Bond rally here last night. Then, pausing momentarily while a smile spread across his face, he deviated briefly from his speech to add:

"Tojo found that out this morning. Just before I took the rostrum I was informed that other enemy-held islands have just been occupied by the Navy and Marines."

Mr. Knox then told his audience of 20,000, assembled in Hollywood Bowl for the opening of a bond campaign to finance a new cruiser, the Los Angeles, that this nation's progress in 18 months of global war has been miraculous.

Co-ordinated Blows Struck by Allies

The co-ordinated blows against Rendova, New Georgia Island, Woodlark, the Trobriand Islands, and Nassau Bay in New Guinea comprised the first big push against the Japanese since the Allied landings in the Southern Solomons last year.

"All elements—ground, naval, and air—are being employed in closest synchronization," said a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Australia.

"Forces of the two areas are operating under their commanders, the entire movement being under the direction of the Commander in Chief of the Southwest Pacific area."

It represented activation of a master plan drawn in April at closely guarded conferences between General MacArthur and Admiral William F. Halsey whereby their respective Southwest and South Pacific Commands would be merged, with General MacArthur directing, for any combined operations.

The New Guinea blows were struck by troops from the Southwest Pacific under immediate command of the American General. Troops and naval forces attacking New Georgia were under Admiral Halsey. But General MacArthur was over all.

Beachheads which troops are battling to expand on New Georgia place Japan's comparatively well-developed air base at Munda within artillery range. Above Munda, only the Japanese-held Solomon Islands stand between it and Rabaul itself.

Even closer to New Britain is Salamaua, on a one-time isthmus extending into New Guinea's Huon Gulf and looking across Dampier Strait. Landing forces at Nassau Bay were reported to have moved swiftly inland "and are in contact with the enemy."

The mighty air arm of Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney struck coordinated blows in this new offensive. His big four-engined Liberator and Flying Fortress bombers rained nearly 23 tons of explosives down on two airdromes at Rabaul, one of the main bases from which Japan might parry the Allied thrusts with its own Air Force. One fire started by the bombs could be seen 100 miles away. Meanwhile, Mitchell two-engined bombers bombed and strafed the Salamaua sector in support of operations there.

Seizure of the Trobriand Islands and Woodlark not only was unopposed but apparently caught the Japanese completely by surprise, being accomplished before the enemy even knew of it

In the matter of geographic distances: The scene of the Rendova-New Georgia operations is approximately 200 miles northwest of American-held Guadalcanal and 450 miles southeast of Japanese-held Rabaul. Salamaua is approximately 1,000 miles southwest of Guadalcanal and 450 miles southwest of Rabaul.

American Forces Prepared for Fight

The Japanese are believed to have considerable ground troops in the New Georgias, and American forces assigned to this job went in expecting a fight. They also had a right to expect a stronger follow through than was delivered after the first landings at Guadalcanal and Tulagi.

Rabaul, the southeastern anchor of Japan's lateral and vertical chains of offensive-defensive island bases in the Southwest Pacific, has been developed into a powerful bastion. But control of Kiriwina, principal island of the Trobriand group, and Woodlark (often designated by the native name Murua) bring Rabaul and Gasmata—the latter a secondary Japanese air base on the south coast of New Britain—within fighter-plane range.

Only a year ago General MacArthur's Air Force was bombing into impotence and eventual abandonment the Japanese float plane base on Deboyne Lagoon in the Louisiade Archipelago 115 miles south of Woodlark.

Kiriwina is only 152 miles from Gasmata and 300 miles from Rabaul. Woodlark, 100 miles east of Kiriwina, is slightly farther from the enemy's bases on New Britain.

Equally important to the future development of these newly won bases is the fact that Kiriwina is only 118 miles and Woodlark 180 miles from the Allied base at Milne Bay, at the eastern tip of New Guinea. Moreover, the air and water supply route between Milne Bay and the islands is dominated by Allied air and surface craft.

The Japanese never occupied the Trobriand and Woodlark Islands, but Allied patrols had visited them prior to their occupation.

Continent:

Allied Planes Pound French Coastal Area

Enemy targets along the French coastal area were reported under attack by Allied planes on the night of June 30 as Britain itself passed the seventh consecutive night without a raid.

There was no immediate official announcement concerning Allied operations, but observers along the British southeast coast reported a formation of fighters swept back at a height of 20,000 feet after a number of heavy explosions had been heard across the strait.

British Mustangs, Typhoons, and Spitfires had a field day with Axis transportation in France and Belgium by shooting up more than 20 locomotives to boost the bag to well over 30 in a 24-hour period. Two planes failed to return.

These attacks wound up a record month of aerial assaults on Germany and Occupied Europe in which the RAF alone loosed bombs with a total weight of approximately 13,500 tons, a great part of them on the now-devastated Ruhr Valley.

A German radiocast recorded by the Associated Press said Red Cross trains, each carrying 400 persons, were being used to remove mothers, children, and old persons from that bomb-ruined district. The evacuees are being carried, the broadcast said, to "remote safe districts of the Reich."

Dispatches from Bern, Switzerland, reported that the great Allied air offensive has produced a serious housing shortage in the frequently bombed districts. Das Schwarze Korps, newspaper of the German Elite Guard, was quoted as calling for a policy of housing rationing on the same basis as food.

Striking from three directions, the mighty air arms of the American and British allies accomplished these things in June:

1. Unconditional surrender of the Italian fortress island of Pantelleria on June 11, first island ever conquered by air power alone; the subsequent capitulation of Lampedusa, Linosa, and Lampione, and the pattern of destruction spread over Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia.

2. Great distruction wrought by the RAF in its city-by-city bombing of the Ruhr Valley, to whose concentrated industries Hitler looks for replenishment of his war machine.

Also significant were the two American Liberator raids last week on Axis airfields near Athens and Salonika, an aerial pointer toward a possible Balkan invasion route, and inauguration by the RAF of a bombing shuttle service between Britain and Africa with an important raid on both the outbound and homeward trips.

Available figures did not reveal the total weight of explosives dumped upon the European enemy during the month, but Capt. Sir Harold H. Balfour, Undersecretary of State for Air, told the House of Commons that the RAF alone now is dropping bombs on Germany at three times the 1942 rate.

More U. S. Bombers Participate in Raids

The United States Eighth Air Force, while carrying out only seven bombing missions embracing a dozen targets as compared with nine raids and 19 targets in May, was reliably understood to have greatly increased its bomb tonnage per raid by turning out in double the strength of only a few weeks before. More than 200 planes, for instance, were sent on the Wilhelmshaven-Cuxhaven raid June 11.

A highlight of the month for the Britain-based American fliers was their first penetration of the Ruhr. Their raid on the large synthetic rubber factory at Huls on June 22 was rated as probably one of the best bombing jobs of the war.

In addition, June brought an official statement that the number of heavy bombers in the Eighth Air Force had been doubled since March and would be redoubled by October.

The Americans lost 82 bombers in June against 62 in May, but because of the expanded operations the increase was not considered excessive. In their 13 nights of operation, the RAF fliers lost 269 planes, the highest monthly total of the war.

From Middle East bases, American heavy and medium bombers carried more than 2,155 tons of explosives across the Mediterranean to Axis objectives in 2,314 sorties during the month with the negligible loss of three big planes.

Mediterranean:

Palermo Hammered By American Bombers

United States bombers and fighter-bombers of the Northwest African Air Force blasted Palermo and four Axis airfields on Sicily, it was announced at Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

The Italian High Command communiqué, broadcast from Rome, reported "great damage and many casualties" at Palermo, a port of Northwest Sicily. Sardinian targets also were attacked, the communiqué said. Fires were reported started and several buildings destroyed in Cagliari.

Submarine pressure upon Axis supply lines continued. The London Admiralty announced that British submarines had destroyed a fast transport and three supply vessels and probably had sunk a fifth ship in Italian waters, boosting to more than 20 the number of enemy craft sunk or damaged in the Mediterranean during the past week.

Attacks by Flying Fortresses, Mitchells, Marauders, Warhawks, and Lightnings came after RAF Wellingtons, in a predawn attack, smashed again at the ferry terminus and freight yards of Messina and also at the road south of San Giovanni and San Marco, on the near-by Italian mainland.

One two-ton bomb was among the explosives seen to burst in the Messina yards and many fires were observed. A large fire also developed south of San Giovanni.

The American raids on Sicilian targets left fires blazing at air fields and many enemy planes were destroyed or damaged in dispersal areas.

At Palermo, seven direct hits were scored on a large barracks. In a raid on the Sciacca airfield a few enemy fighters were encountered and Lightnings shot down two while a third, a Messerschmitt-109, was destroyed by Italian anti-aircraft shells intended for the raiders.

Flying Fortresses, which made the seven hits on the barracks, also started fires in a military stores area. The crewmen failed to sight any enemy fighters and the flak was comparatively light. The slackening of the ground fire impressed the pilots

Sinkings:

U-Boat Toll Hits Low Mark in June

The Berlin Radio testified to a marked reduction in the efficacy of German submarine warfare last month, broadcasting a DNB dispatch which listed the U-boat toll of Allied shipping in June at 20 ships totaling 107,000 tons, but implied this was only a temporary setback.

The radiocast was recorded by the Associated Press. The enemy claim represented less than one seventh of the reported sinkings in March—149 ships.

It was presented 24 hours after Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that, as a result of the increased sinking of U-boats in May, "we have had in June the best month we have ever known in the whole 46 months of the war."

The tonnage claimed for June was less than one third of the May figure, which was the lowest previous total this year.

Previous monthly claims of tonnages sunk were: January, 408,000; February, 545,000; March, 851,000; and April 415,000.

DNB said that, in addition to 20 merchantmen sunk in June, 1 British cruiser, 1 destroyer, and 3 sailing vessels were sent to the bottom.

Russia:

German Trenches Stormed by Soviets

A strong Red Army scouting party, storming across a river into German trenches after laying a barrage on the positions, blew up two German blockhouses and other enemy installations in a sector of the western front, a Soviet communiqué announced.

More than 100 Germans were killed in the foray and German guns in the area were put out of commission, the war bulletin said.

The communiqué said a German reconnaissance in force was thrust back on the Volkhov front, south of Leningrad, and the Germans also lost a plane shot down by a Russian crew employing an antitank rifle.

Five German bombers and two fighter planes were shot down out of a formation of nine bombers and three fighters that attempted to raid a town west of Rostov, and two more German bombers were brought down in the Leningrad area by gunners on a Soviet armored train which the Germans attempted to attack, the Russians said.

A Moscow radiocast bore out German Radio claims that the Kuban area of the Caucasus was stirring with new activity. Russian fliers were said to have pounded at Taman, on the Kerch Strait opposite the Crimea, an entry point into the Caucasus, and the Germans asserted their fliers were smashing at Russian shipping in the Black Sea and in the Sea of Azov.

The Germans also hinted they had submarines operating in the Black Sea.

Nazis Try to Minimize Damage to Cathedral?

By the Associated Press

New York, July 1

The Berlin Radio, in a special broadcast from Cologne tonight, said that four large British time bombs are known to be still buried in the Cologne Cathedral.

The radiocast, recorded by NBC, said, "Every precaution is being taken to minimize their damage when they do go off."

Key American Base in South Pacific

Associated Press

Guadalcanal: Springboard for Offensive

Air view of American base from which Gen. Douglas MacArthur's new attack against the Solomons was launched. The beach can be seen littered with Japanese vessels destroyed earlier by the defenders.

Allied Lunge in Pacific Is Shift to Offensive

Continued from Page 1

cific of the real strategic offensive which has been prepared, and built for, and won through 11 months of blood, sweat, and toil in the green jungles of Guadalcanal and New Guinea.

It means that General MacArthur, for the first time in full command of all operations in the South Pacific area, has opened the first of the Allied offensives of 1943 which have been planned on the great fronts of the war. It may prove a short step, but it is a forward step on a broad front, and it is a move out from the Allied defense lines against the front lines of the enemy—a move which challenges him to accept battle at the point of our choosing or abandon a key sector in his whole defensive system.

Everything which has gone before this move in the Pacific war has been basically defensive on the Allied side. The Japanese tide of advance was first checked in the Coral Sea and Midway battles. It kept on pressing, nevertheless, across the Kokoda Trail over the Owen Stanley Mountains, down through the Solomons, into Attu and Kiska. The return over Kokoda and the recapture of Guadalcanal and Attu were in the first instance defensive in that failure to make these moves would have left breaches in the Allied defensive system.

Those positions had to be won and consolidated for Allied security. Their consolidation completed the defensive phase of Allied operations in the Pacific. Then a long period of preparation was necessary before any true offensive could be mounted. Now it has come, not in any isolated moves, but in one grand forward lunge that incorporates all the land sea and air forces which have been gathered in both the Australian and the Solomons areas.

The number of points and the fact that every one announced in last night's communqué involved amphibious operations indicates that it involves much more than planes and men in landing boats. It must of necessity involve heavy units of the Pacific Fleet.

What Will Japan Do?

The most pertinent question it raises is whether Japan will choose to commit major naval forces to the engagement or defend mainly with land and air forces. Any such forward move on the Allied side is bound to exert a magnetic attraction on the Japanese Fleet which, in the final analysis, is the real objective of every other move made across the great board of Pacific war.

The chances are that the attraction will not be sufficient yet to induce the Japanese to commit their fleet. The time for that would come logically after the island defense line had been seriously breeched and the American Navy had entered the relatively closed waters which surround Japan. However, any challenge over such a broad front as this might precipitate a fleet action.

Meanwhile, what has happened so far still remains in the conservative framework of the MacArthur statement that it is an expansion of the "area of deployment." Lae and Salamaua must be cleared before any move can be made from New Guniea itself against New Britain. Nassau Bay, just south of Salamaua, is an approach to them. Trobriand and Woodlark Islands must be consolidated to protect the sea lanes around the eastern tip of New Guinea.

New Georgia Island, with its air base at Munda, is the point from which Japanese air power has been sniping steadily at Guadalcanal. Planes from Munda are the Japanese front line in the Solomons.

1,000-Mile Front

All three are steps which advance the Allied fighter and bomber air line within closer striking distances of next objectives. The present forward movement must carry at least through Lae and Salamaua in New Guinea and New Georgia in the Solomons to be successful. But it might conceivably rest on that new line for some time before the next advance is made.

The impressive feature of the movement is the co-ordination of three moves over a 1,000-mile front. Japan is no longer defending separately at Salamaua or in the Solomons. It is defending across 1,000 miles of water and islands in which all forms of Allied military power are operating under the single command of General MacArthur.

And the fact that he does have that command is a strong reason for believing that sooner or later the moves which opened during the past 48 hours are all part of a campaign to reach Rabaul and drive an American salient into Japan's defensive system at one of its most vulnerable points. It has long been understood in Washington that General MacArthur would be given command when the time came to unify the New Guinea and the Solomons operation for the final drive towards the point where both converge at Rabaul.

MacArthur

Continued from Page 1

States troops, some of them new and special combat units. Naval and air support is Allied and is calculated to be in sufficient strength to beat back any Japanese reaction.

Yesterday produced another heavy raid on Darwin by 37 bombers escorted by from 15 to 21 fighters. They were engaged by Spitfires, which destroyed or damaged 13 bombers and 3 fighters with a loss of 6 of their own planes. Were this and previous raids an indication that the Japanese thought the Allies were planning to move against them from Northern Australia?

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Vatican and Social Issues: Radical Revolution Feared

This is the second of two articles covering the highly significant June 13 speech of Pope Pius XII which indicated an unusually definite stand by the Vatican on the issue of capital and labor.

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent Vatican address of Pope Pius XII was primarily an "Italian" speech. As far as its international implications are concerned, it was addressed probably not so much to the European underground, but rather to American and British statesmen who have recently advised the Italian people to rise against the Fascist regime.

The Vatican obviously fears that revolution would bring into power a radical government which might denounce the Concordat, thereby affecting the international and Italian position of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Vatican favors peaceful evolution instead of political and social revolution. But this principle, in no way strikingly new, merely sounded the keynote to a remarkable speech on the social problems of present-day Italy.

Especially noteworthy was the timing of the address. As early as last March the official Vatican paper Osservatore Romano had editorialized on the problem of "social revolution so anxiously awaited by masses and individuals alike." The statement evidently was occasioned by the strike movement paralyzing numerous war plants in Northern Italy during March and marked by violent clashes between striking workers and police and militia at Turin and Milan.

Respect for Discipline

The fact that now, three months later, the same subject was the principal theme of a widely publicized Papal address necessarily leads to the assumption that the situation has since deteriorated rapidly. Significantly, the speech confirmed reports of Fascist spokesmen to the effect that great quantities of revolutionary pamphlets are being distributed in Italian factories. The Pope cautioned his audience against "false prophets of social prosperity" and "their promises on handbills."

Only now it is possible to assess the actual significance of a passage in the speech apparently closely connected with the above warning. Speaking on "the observance of the Law of God in factories," Pope Pius said to the workers: "Perhaps boys and girls join your company and work together with you. Remember that a great reverence is owed to children and the innocent. . . . On the older people and on their example and on the energetic and decisive will of the factory management in insisting on decent discipline depends the preservation of physical and spiritual health in the young workers."

At the time the speech was delivered the implications of this warning were still somewhat obscure. A few days ago, however, the Fascist Government decreed the mobilization of 2,000,000 women between 18 and 24 and of several hundred thousand men between 18 and 36 for work in war industries. The revolutionizing character of this measure, especially with regard to the mobilization of young women, in a country like Italy cannot be emphasized too strongly.

Only a short time ago, the official Italian news agency Stefani declared that in this respect Latin countries should proceed with tact in order not to disturb the national conscience.

Fear of revolutionary influences on the younger generation in general through their work in war plants was unmistakable in the Papal address.

Social Security Stressed

To combat such trends the Pope developed an interesting social program placing special emphasis on social security. His remarks are significant because they are in line with a trend already noticeable in the Papal Christmas message of 1942 and in a series of articles on "Presupposti Essenziali di un Ordine Internazionale" (Essential conditions for International Order), published in Osservatore Romano early in 1942.

The Osservatore articles maintained that the possession of private property has a social function, for the goods of the earth are for all men.

The 1942 Christmas message demanded "a social order making possible private property even if modest to be guaranteed by all social classes."

In the recent Vatican address the wording was yet more precise: "Woe to him who forgets that a true national society incorporates social justice and fitting sharing by all in the goods of the country." The basis of this is merely the traditional Christian teaching with regard to material goods, which, according to Osservatore, has been so largely forgotten even by Roman Catholics in the modern materialist world.

It is obvious that these remarks also are directed against the completely centralized super-State disposing of an immense "collective" property. On the other hand, especially the last formulation would seem to imply that the official social philosophy of the Roman Catholic Church is beginning to approach the social problem from the viewpoint that private property cannot remain a product of "calculated selfishness," but that it represents a social obligation of the community toward the individual, based on the latter's work and human rights, in other words, a property containing both private and especially social elements.

The Vatican may have come to the conclusion that a purely conservative attitude cannot be maintained any longer if the super-State giving security to the working classes at the price of complete dependence on the State is to be fought with any chance of success.

Pope Pius therefore demanded in his speech "not to dissipate private capital, but to promote its regulation under careful control as a means and help toward securing and increasing the genuine welfare of the whole people."

Whether this trend means that the Vatican is about to accept the social program suggested for many years by progressive and democratic Roman Catholics remains to be seen. In this connection it should be remembered that changes of policy on the part of the Vatican have always been the result of pressure from the "periphery." It would be important to know if this increasing social consciousness has been influenced by the reportedly growing democratic and socialist trend among Roman Catholic youth, especially in Central Italy.

As usual, however, the cautious Papal address did not descend "into the technical details of economic measures," although this would have been of the utmost importance, especially in the present situation.

Still, it is quite clear that the policy-makers of the Vatican have not been idle in drawing up plans for the social reorganization of post-Fascist Italy. It would seem the main concern of the Roman Catholic Church is to prevent attempts to replace the unitary Fascist State by an equally centralized Socialist State. Roman Catholic teaching has been very emphatic as to the problem of decentralization. As the Roman Catholic weekly, The Tablet, put it recently:

"The peninsula is still in fact inhabited not so much by Italians as by Romans, Venetians, Florentines, Neapolitans, Genoese, Milanese and Sicilians. There must be some sort of centralized government in Italy, but the tendency must be reversed by which it has sought to diminish the much older local patriotisms of the great cities and their surrounding countrysides." Consequently, the importance of the local centers must be strengthened.

These unofficial hints may, meanwhile, have received further confirmation through a so-called Vatican peace proposal allegedly reaching Bern several weeks ago. The Vatican plan reportedly suggested that, after the fall of the Fascist regime, the Italian regional prefects should continue to exercise authority subject to the orders of an Allied commission in Rome. In the course of a 10-year transition period civil administration would gradually be handed back to the people.

Labor Problems

The most characteristic feature of this unconfirmed plan, apart from the strange suggestion to regard the Fascist prefects as politically neutral, seems to be the determination of its sponsors to promote—during the 10-year transition period—the growth of regional feeling and government, obviously in agreement with the post-Fascist Italian order outlined by the London Tablet.

With regard to the subsequent settlement of the labor problem within this regionalist program nothing has been said officially in any Papal statement. But here, too, an unofficial hint was dropped last year by C. M. Franzero, former London correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia, in an article in the Fortnightly Review.

Signor Franzero quoted a high Vatican diplomat to the effect that "in Italy the working classes will have to be recognized and placed in the foreground, perhaps through the Syndicalist Unions."

But these "practical" allusions are still much too vague to permit of any conclusive interpretation. Nor did the Vatican address of Pope Pius help to clarify the situation. It is, however, possible that the increasing pressure of developments in the Mediterranean may soon bring about a considerable change in this respect.

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Beaufighter Prepares for Raid

A pair of pilots seen atop a Beaufighter, with a "tin fish" attached for enemy consumption. Beaufighters carrying a torpedo under their fuselages have been operating with the British Coastal Command in attacking enemy shipping.

Robert's Surrender of Authority Not Unconditional

By Egon Kasheline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today the tragi-comic spectacle of a single man defying the United Nations apparently has come to an end. Admiral Georges Robert, Governor and practically dictator of the Caribbean Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, has "in order to avoid bloodshed" asked the United States Government to send a plenipotentiary for change of French authority of the Islands.

Yet Admiral Robert's surrender is not unconditional. He wants the United States to guarantee French sovereignty and nonintervention of American forces. He, moreover, again affirms his personal allegiance to Marshal Philippe Pétain.

It appears, however, that Admiral Robert eventually will accept any chance of surrender. In April, 1943, the United States severed relations with the French Governor, who refused to join the bulk of the French Empire in its fight against the Axis. Food shipments to the Island have been suspended since November, 1942. The Islands were completely cut off from any contact with other countries and the population left on the edge of starvation.

Revolts Unsuccessful

Recent revolts on the part of the native population were unsuccessful, as the rebels had been completely unarmed. It was, however, reported that the Martinique police and the sailors of the French warships who so far had backed Admiral Robert felt increasingly uneasy and that a number of them had deserted and had joined the Fighting French.

In the past, Axis radiocasts frequently announced that Anglo-American forces would invade the islands, and Admiral Robert had declared that in this case he would scuttle the French warships under his command, including the 25,000-ton aircraft carrier Béarn, the 5,886-ton cruiser Emile Bertin, the 3,250-ton converted cruiser Barsleur at Fort France, and the 6,496-ton cruiser Jeanne d'Arc at Guadaloupe. There also are between 140,000 and 160,000 tons of French merchant vessels immobilized in Martinique's ports. The French warships are without military value, as important parts of their machinery have been removed by the United States naval observers.

But the United States had refrained from direct intervtion in the affairs of the Islands and had preferred to apply methods of diplomatic and economic pressure. These methods of "wait and see" eventually have succeeded in breaking Admiral Robert's stubborn resistance.

Admiral John H. Hoover, Commander of the Tenth United States Naval District (Caribbean Sea) recently emphasized the fact that Martinique does not constitute any kind of military threat to the United States and that French warships as well as the 100 American-made planes on the Island have been immobilized and made useless.

The Allies hitherto had contented themselves with showing their military power and with surrounding the Island with a strong blockade cordon. It is, however, reported that despite Allied control, considerable quantities of food and other articles have been smuggled to Martinique from other islands in the vicinity.

Lenient U. S. Policy

The leniency the American Administration has been showing to Vichy Governor Robert may be explained partly by the general line of American policy toward the French. The United States has been anxious to avoid any act which Vichy propaganda might interpret to the French people as American aggression on French territory, and which might bring about an armed clash between United States and French troops. Washington knows that the French killed by the British at Oran and at Dakar still weigh heavy on Franco-British relations, even in the eyes of many anti-Axis Frenchmen.

It always was hoped that the internal situation on Martinique would soon take a new and decisive turn—as now appears to have happened—and that growing public discontent would force Admiral Robert out of office.

Since the French collapse in June, 1940, Admiral Robert had established a reign of terror on the islands, prohibiting all political activity on the part of the inhabitants and imprisoning all opponents. Yet the new element in the Martinique situation has been that not only an increasing number of leading citizens of the island have been openly defying the Admiral, but that his police forces have frequently hesitated to enforce his dictatorial orders.

The dissatisfaction of the population with Admiral Robert's policy was expressed in a letter signed by 500 notable citizens of Fort de France and sent to the Admiral by former Mayor Sévère of Fort de France urging Admiral Robert to join France's fight for liberation. Demonstrations against Admiral Robert are reported to have taken place at Fort de France. The crowd was dispersed by the police and several persons were killed and wounded. The food situation on the Island, it is said, became more critical every day.

Batte New Governor?

In view of Allied control of the last Vichy colony in the Western Hemisphere, it is expected that civil administration will be taken over by Admiral Batte, who some weeks ago had been sent by Gen. Giraud to negotiate with the Vichy Governor. When Admiral Batte's plane first arrived at Martinique, an officer of Admiral Robert's staff informed him that unless he took off immediately, he would be arrested and sent to prison. Admiral Batte then returned to Puerto Rico to await the final showdown between Admiral Robert and the Allies.

The population of Martinique and Guadeloupe has generally appeared to favor the Fighting French in preference to General Giraud. In recent weeks, several hundreds of Martinique citizens succeeded in escaping from the Island and in reaching Allied possessions. They were mostly young men who declared that they had come to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle's forces.

It should not be overlooked that the Negro population of the Islands, who form the overwhelming majority of the Islanders, has a feeling of veneration toward Fighting French Governor Felix Eboué, who himself is a Negro native from near-by Guiana and who had been one of the most successful administrators of the French colony.

Realization of an increase of unity between Generals Giraud and de Gaulle has no doubt facilitated Martinique's swing over to the Allied war effort.

No Dispute Foreseen Over Martinique Post

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 1

Washington spokesmen for both Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud said there would be no dispute between them over the naming of a successor to Admiral Robert in Martinique, if and when the Admiral relinquishes control of the big Island.

Fighting French headquarters asserted that any new High Commissioner there would be named by the French committee of National Liberation in Algeria, and at headquarters of General Giraud's military mission it was said that this is fully understood by all concerned.

Martinique Call for U. S. Terms

Continued from Page 1

sentiment in the Army, but not so much in the Navy.

The French military mission of General Giraud in Washington had no comment.

The State Department, which cut diplomatic relations with the island April 30, has taken the attitude that it would not deal with any French official subservient to the Axis-dominated Vichy regime, and it was not considered likely in Washington that the Admiral's request for an envoy would be granted if, by the double conditions he imposed, he insisted on bargaining in his old capacity of "ultimate French authority in the Caribbean."

Since April 30 the United States Navy has been keeping an eye on the Antilles, and the United States bases on Puerto Rico complete an Allied encirclement of the islands. Lying between Guadeloupe, to the north, and Martinique is the British island of Dominica. South of Martnique the British island of Santa Lucia furnishes another flanking outpost.

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Generals Safe From Senators

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—A five-man Senate delegation preparing to take off for a swing around the world's battle zones in an Army bomber won't bother the generals with any free advice on how to win the war.

That was made clear today by Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, chairman of the group.

"No strategy," he said firmly, calling his flock together informally.

In general his associates agreed with that decision. They are Senators A. B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, James M. Mead (D) of New York and Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine. Majority leader Alben W. Barkley announced their selection yesterday to a Senate which did not appear fully persuaded of the value of dispatching more than 5 per cent of its membership to foreign climes at this stage of the war.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, predicted bluntly, in fact, that "they won't see enough to stick in their eye" and cited his own chore back in '17, when, as a lieutenant colonel in France, he was deputized to keep a House Naval Committee out of harm's way behind the lines.

Backing up Senator Clark's description of the project as "a junketing trip," Senator Scott Lucas (D) of Illinois averred he wouldn't vote a dime to finance it.

However, the War Department already has reached for the check. Senator Barkley said the Army would furnish the plane, take care of the finances, and determine where the Senators would go. The five are pretty sure they'll go clear around the world on an easterly track.

Rubber-Case Ruling Reaffirmed by NWLB

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The National War Labor Board yesterday affirmed its decision in the "big four" rubber cases, limiting the wage increase of 75,000 employees to three cents an hour.

The decision originally reached on May 22 resulted in a protest strike which tied up Akron plants for several days. A panel of the Board had recommended eight cents for the Akron workers under the Little Steel wage formula. The Board applied the formula on an industry-wide basis and awarded three cents. The Congress of Industrial Organizations United Rubber Workers applied for a rehearing, which the Board granted.

Besides the Akron empolyees, the decision affects United States Rubber Company employees in California, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachuseetts, and Rhode Island.

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Dies Group Told No News Worth Report on Japanese

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—The Dies Committee promised to start 10 days of "sensational hearings" here on activities of Japanese-Americans in this country, but the most startling fact brought out on its first day was that Paul Yozo Abe found nothing worth reporting to the United States Army during four years work at the Japanese Embassy here.

A subcommittee, headed by Representative John M. Costello (D) of California, questioned Mr. Abe about his connections with the Embassy and the Japanese-American Citizens' League, made up of Japanese-Americans in this Country.

Mr. Abe is employed now as a clerk at George Washington University and his wife works at the Civil Service Commission. He recently tried to get work with the map section of the War Department, but was turned down for lack of experience.

Employed as Clerk

Between 1936 and 1940, Mr. Abe was employed as a clerk in the office of the Military Attaché of the Japanese Embassy. He later attended George Washington full time on a scholarship given him by the Embassy. He denied, however, that he had made any reports to the Japanese Government in return, and said he did not ask for a renewal of the scholarship because of the feeling of uncertainty between the two Countries.

Asked why he had not volunteered any information to the United States Government since the war began, Mr. Abe replied:

"I didn't think I ever came across any that would be of any use."

He said that though his Embassy job had included decoding work, he "didn't understand the messages" or know how to interpret them.

Mr. Abe testified that at a recent meeting of the Japanese-American Citizens' League at the Calvary Baptist Church here was attended by 30 to 35 Japanese-Americans, 65 per cent of whom were released recently from relocation centers. The three Japanese-Americans who are employed by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, on his Maryland farm were present, he said. The Committee has announced that they will be called to testify later.

Employed by WRA

About seven of the Japanese-Americans attending the meeting are employed in the Washington headquarters of the War Relocation Authority, Mr. Abe said.

The War Relocation Authority is seeking jobs for about 70,000 persons interned in western war relocation centers who cannot return to their homes on the West Coast because of military restrictions.

Queried by F. B. I.

Mr. Abe told the committee that he had been questioned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor, but had been released and not recalled.

His wife's brother is in the Japanese Army, he admitted to the Committee. Both his and her parents are in relocation centers.

Records of the Japanese-American Citizens League subpoenaed from its Washington headquarters will form the basis of the Dies Committee's present investigations. Mr. Abe said he considered that the League is "contributing a service to the American Government and is co-operating very graciously."

The hearings here are a continuation of recent hearings on the Pacific Coast.

Provisional Rule Upheld in Colorado

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER — Colorado's Civil Service Commission cannot deprive provisionally appointed persons to state positions of their annual vacations and illness leave allowances, Attorney-General Gail L. Ireland of Colorado has held in an opinion requested by State Highway Engineer Charles D. Vail.

Provisional appointees named by department heads to fill positions temporarily, or until a civil service examination could be held, have in hundreds of instances held jobs for years—a few as long as 20 years.

The Commission's ruling was intended to break up this situation and compel all department heads to place their workers under civil service. Mr. Vail, whose department has more provisionals than any other, protested it unfair to penalize provisionals for what is, after all, the fault of the Commission as formerly constituted.

Meanwhile Governor Vivian, who favored "cleaning up" the provisional situation in his campaign, and his inaugural address, has come out against giving general immediate civil service examinations. Should they be given, he says, many service men would return from the war and find all state positions permanently filled.

Leaders Seek Solutions For Home Muddle

Continued from Page 1

with which to fight the war and pay other governmental expenses.

Vital home-front developments on this first day of the new fiscal year includes:

Subsidies: With Congress' determination to thwart subsidies now before the President, written into the bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the next move was up to Mr. Roosevelt who, three times in two weeks, has defended price subsidies as a key weapon in the battle of inflation.

Administration leaders saw strong possibilities that the CCC bill would be vetoed, while opponents predicted he would hesitate before vetoing a bill which would end the farm-vital CCC.

Termination of the price rollback program on meat, butter and coffee on Aug. 1, and a prohibition on any new subsidy programs not specifically ordered by Congress was approved via conference report adoption in the House by 160 to 32 and in the Senate by 62 to 13. Both votes seemed more than sufficient to override any veto.

"We are eliminating price rollbacks without offering anything in its place to hold the price line," Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas told the House. "I believe Congress is in a very vulnerable position. We are doing the very thing that will promote inflation."

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio told the Senate that while the roll-back was out and subsidies to cut prices to consumers were now forbidden, a number of other production subsidy programs were validated by the bill. Under the Commodity Credit Corporation buy-and-sell authority, he said, the CCC could continue to subsidize sugar beets up to $25,000,000, dried beans to $10,000,000, milk to $10,000,000 and cheese to $25,000,000, while the bill also permitted $25,000,000 for canning subsidies and $60,000,000 to underwrite prices on vegetable oils and fats.

OPA, OWI: Congress' jolt to the administration's price line was broken by two favorable offsets. The Senate voted to the Office of Price Administration the full $177,335,000 asked by Prentiss M. Brown for his buffeted agency, after the House had slashed price control funds to $130,000,000. The Senate also wiped out the House requirement demanding five-year business experience for all officials in OPA price-making posts, but approved the House action banning OPA grade-labelling orders.

Signaling the curtailment of Office of War Information activities under Congress' orders, all domestic branches of the OWI in the Pacific Coast closed today for lack of funds. The Senate had voted yesterday to restore funds for the domestic branch of the OWI which the House had deleted but the Senate provided only $3,561,499 for this bureau where Congress had been asked for $8,865,906.

The Senate also approved the McKellar measure providing that all employees in the two agencies whose salaries are $4,500 or more must be confirmed by the Senate.

Wallace-Jones: The brief interlude of peace between Vice-President Wallace and Secretary Jones ended very shortly after the conciliation conference called to bring them together yesterday. New statements issued by each gave indication that they were still miles apart on policies, and that Mr. Jones was still highly incensed.

The Vice-President, who is also Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, said he had not meant to reflect on Mr. Jones' patriotism, but then added that he had "intended to assert that the delays in the RFC in acting upon projects [of the BEW] had delayed the war effort."

When this remark was related to Mr. Jones he hit the roof, declaring:

"This dastardly charge is as untrue as when he first made it."

The new Wallace statement said that Mr. Wallace and Mr. Jones had agreed for the time being to continue the present functioning of the BEW, in which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pays for the materials it purchases, but that when Congress returned from its planned summer recess, steps would be taken to cut the BEW loose financially from the RFC.

Referring to this, Mr. Jones declared sharply: "Mr. Wallace was not authorized to speak for me. I will continue to speak for myself and as previously stated I shall insist upon Congressional investigation."

Log Jam: The biggest money impasse in recent Congressional history left scores of departments and bureaus technically without funds as the fiscal new year started, spelling payless pay days for many a Government clerk unless Congress acted quickly. Congress managed to free the all-time record $71,810,000,000 Army appropriation bill and send it to the White House for signature but appropriations committeemen were still struggling to budge the following measures:

1. The $143,000,000,000 urgent deficiency bill carrying overtime pay for all Federal workers except War and Navy. The delay here was due to the House's fourth refusal to clear the measure unless three civil employees charged with being "subversive," among them Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands, were removed from the pay roll. Tied up in this bill was the President's $89,000,000 emergency fund.

2. The $3,000,000,000 war agency bill embodying OPA, OWI, Office of Civilian Defense and other war agency funds. It was via this bill that the House and Senate have wrangled regarding OPA and OWI appropriations.

3. The $875,000,000 agriculture appropriation bill, still tied up in conference by House refusal to continue funds for crop insurance.

4. The $1,086,000,000 Labor-Federal Security bill, where again the House is adamantly insisting that no funds shall be voted to a once-prominent New Deal agency, the National Youth Administration. The House refuses to budge if the NYA is continued.

5. The $127,000,000 Department of the Interior bill, where once more the House is objecting to Senate increases, this time in irrigation and reclamation funds.

Congress members still looked wistfully at the calendar, hoping against hope that the last of the appropriation load could be cleared by July 3, but leaders felt it would take more than night sessions to come out of the money heap by them.

Farm Mobilization

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, declared today that mounting demands for food make essential the mobilization of the nation's small farmers through rehabilitation, loan, and supervisory programs now being carried on by the Farm Security Administration.

The Cabinet member made this statement in testimony before the special House Committee investigating the FSA in urging continuance of the agency on a permanent basis.

FSA should be a separate agency and should provide both supervision and credit, he said, adding that there should be frank recognition of the necessity of attacking rural poverty on many fronts at once, including health, insecure land tenure, inadequate farm units, and lack of managerial skill.

Interracial Accord

Sacramento U. S. O. Typifies Ideal of Understanding

Typifying the ideal of the Interracial U. S. O. in Sacramento, Calif., are these representatives of various races. Ben Ellison (second from left) is Director of this unique organization, reportedly the first of its kind and the model for others now in process of organization. This Interracial U. S. O. is just what its name implies—a center for servicemen of all races, colors, and creeds, and its workers also are drawn from many different races. The Church Council of Sacramento is its chief proponent, and ministers assist in entertaining and advising youths far from home. This U. S. O. has facilities for pool, ping-pong, card games, chess, checkers, etc., and hosts and hostesses to play with the men.

American Postwar Issue: Debt a Peril or Asset?

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—A bitter controversy that is dividing the top-rank economists of America over the place of the swollen war debt in postwar plans flared up anew today as Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard, adviser of the Federal Reserve System, called recent statements of Dr. Harold G. Moulton, head of the Brookings Institution, "pure nonsense," and charged that the latter is promulgating "an extremely dangerous dogma."

Dr. Hansen's statement was given in an interview here.

That both men regard the issue as of crucial postwar domestic importance is indicated by the earlier charge of Dr. Moulton that views which he ascribed to Professor Hansen, to Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, and the National Resources Planning Board are "the gravest danger with which the United States is now confronted."

"Until this issue is settled," Dr. Moulton declared, "no unified plans for postwar reconstruction can be formulated."

Debt Now 140 Billions

Just as emphatic on the opposite side, Dr. Hansen declares:

"We do not have to take economic defeat after the military victory is won."

Dr. Hansen's interview is given at the close of the fiscal year in which there have been more than $76,000,000,000 of expenditures, a deficit of more than $55,000,000,000 and a present gross public debt of more than $140,000,000,000.

The controversy involves the position of this public debt in postwar America.

Dr. Moulton precipitated the controversy in a recent study called "The New Philosophy of Public Debt," financed by the Maurice and Laura Flak Foundation of Pittsburgh, in which he charged that Dr. Moulton, Mr. Berle and the National Resources Planning Board have accepted a new debt conception:

"That a huge public debt is a national asset rather than a liability, and that continuous deficit spending is essential to the economic prosperity of the nation.

"According to this view, the conception of a balanced budget belongs in the category of obsolete economic dogma, the fallacy of which has been clearly demonstrated in recent years."

Dr. Moulton's charges featured the senatorial attack on NRPB on May 27, which resulted in the vote to liquidate President Roosevelt's postwar planning agency.

The controversy, thus brought into the realm of immediate politics, has now grown more bitter. As the public grasps its basic significance it is believed it may form a principal postwar controversy.

Frederic A. Delano, Mr. Roosevelt's uncle and head of the NRPB, denied that his organization supported views Mr. Moulton attributed to it.

Beardsley Ruml, New York economist and one of NRPB's consultants declared: "Dr. Moulton's reference to the Board is an uninformed misstatement of the Board's recommendations."

Mr. Berle plans to issue his own reply to Dr. Moulton's charges, it is learned here.

Attack by Senators

On the other hand, Senators Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, and others warmly denounce the purported Hansen thesis.

"This continued reiteration of the sophistry that a national debt is a blessing to the people, is an outrage," Senator Tydings exclaimed in debate, "foisted on their common sense, and an abuse of all the teachings of every sound and worthwhile economist from Maine to California!"

Dr. Hansen, former president of the American Economics Association, today gave his version of the basic controversy:

"Here is the issue: Shall we stick to the rigid dogma that the public debt must be retired at all costs or shall we abandon this dogma, and follow a fiscal policy which will promote economic stability and full employment?"

Dr. Hansen charged that where-as he, along with Alexander Hamilton, believed that a properly distributed public debt, coupled with proper taxes, could be of real national benefit, and might be so after the war, Dr. Moulton appeared to believe that America's big postwar debt would be a dangerous menace, to reduce which every effort must straightway be employed.

The Moulton-Tydings thesis, Dr. Hansen described as "an extremely dangerous dogma" which might have "very serious consequences" if rigidly pursued.

"Rigid Thesis," Says Hansen

According to Dr. Hansen the rigid thesis that a debt is inherently bad might force America to follow policies which "under certain circumstances cannot fail to be completely ruinous." Disassociating Dr. Moulton from such an "extreme view," Dr. Hansen nevertheless said the idea is widely held by those advocating so-called "sound finance," and that actually such a policy is one of "utter financial irresponsibility."

Dr. Hansen dismissed as "pure nonsense" the Moulton charge that he advocates "continuous deficit financing" or "permanent increase in the public debt," and with a degree of personal directness revealing the warmth which the big subject has generated declared that parts of the Moulton study indicated the latter had "never grasped the essence of rational fiscal policy: control of spending, taxes and borrowing, so as to promote stability."

Put in layman's language, Dr. Hansen believes that after the war the big public debt should be used as an instrument of public policy. The vital consideration then, he believes, will be to continue full employment in peace as it has been achieved in the war, with mass output, constantly expanding living standards and constantly expanding national income.

Balanced Economy

To achieve and stimulate this end, Dr. Hansen would be prepared to make large-scale public investments, if necessary. He does not look on the war debt as an impossible or unmanageable burden. Under some conditions, like threatened inflation, reduction of public debt might be imperative he feels, at other times, when a slump has developed, such reduction might be calamitous. Dr. Hansen is the leader of an economic school urging use of the public debt to maintain a balanced economy, which might or might not involve a balanced budget.

A prolific writer of economic studies, Dr. Hansen, in a forthcoming article in the magazine Finance of Chicago, will carry the Moulton controversy a stage further.

Agreeing with Winston Churchill that it is a matter of confidence and hope that after the war the common man in England will own £200 or £300 of Government bonds, he declares a similar wide distribution in America will be a definitely good thing. Instead of being an evil, he holds, the war debt, widely distributed as Government bonds may prove a safeguard against economic instability and depression.

Ickes: Midwest Nears Tighter Gasoline Curb

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said today the Midwest was closer to tighter gasoline consumption curbs than ever and added that the Pacific Coast might be more severely restricted before the end of the year.

He told a press conference that openingof the Big Inch pipeline's eastward extension within the next two weeks would bring the Midwest still nearer to sharper restrictions without easing the drastic curbs now imposed on Eastern motorists.

He added that declining crude-oil production in California, plus heavy military demands on that State's output almost certainly will lead to a deficiency of oil on the West Coast before the end of the year that "could—and probably would—mean more severe rationing there."

The East's difficulties, he indicated, will continue because of military demand, while the Midwest's present supply situation will be worsened as opening of the Big Inch line releases railroad tank cars to haul away more of its supplies to the East.

Gasoline stocks east of the Mississippi River continue falling despite record rail movement of almost 1,000,000 barrels daily into that area, the Petroleum Administrator said.

Even with the Illinois-to-New York-and-Philadelphia leg of the big pipeline from Texas still incomplete, he said, the Midwest already has "a more serious prospect of more severe rationing than there has been to date."

The pipeline extension, however, will move a comparatively small volume of oil immediately after it goes into operation within a fortnight and it may be several weeks—perhaps as much as two months—before it will have enough pumps operating to move its maximum capacity of 300,000 barrels daily, Mr. Ickes said. Although military demand will absorb the additional oil provided the East by the pipeline extension, the East will benefit slightly because tank cars now hauling eastward from the pipeline terminal in Illinois will be freed to carry more oil, and most of them will be assigned to hauling supplies out of the Midwest, Mr. Ickes said.

Answering a question, Mr. Ickes said it was unlikely that the war effort would be hampered by an oil shortage through 1944, but he emphasized that it might be necessary to "take more oil out of civilian use" in order to keep up with military requirements.

"A lot of things might happen to the civilian economy," he remarked.

WMP Offers to Help the Laundries If—Hotels Don't Change Sheets Too Often

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Laundries, struggling under critical labor shortages, were promised help by Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt today but only after they eliminate "frills" and "luxury services."

Among other things, McNutt decreed, laundries must do their part in seeing that hotels change bed linens "no more often than once a week for ony one guest," and that they limit guests to one bath towel and one face towel a day.

How the laundries are to enforce this rule upon hotels and their guests, Mr. McNutt did not explain, but he set it forth as one of 11 points to which the lanudries must conform to be eligible for classification under the "locally needed" designation that will give them "the same preferential treatment now accorded essential war industries."

Mr. McNutt said the lanudries also must:

Requests restaurants to use not more than "one tablecloth per day per meal period," for each table.

Co-operate with other laundries to eliminate overlapping territories by interchanging customers.

Eliminate special pick-up deliveries and cease delivering wet-wash bundles to householders more often than over 48-hour periods.

Extend hours of operation or set up multiple shifts of workers to get the most out of present equipment.

Refrain from soliciting new accounts, and eliminate all fancy wrapping and packaging.

Eliminate hand ironing or finishing of garments if mechanical facilities are available, and limit customers to one grade of starching for all garments.

Discourage customers from sending small articles that can be laundered at home, and encourage pre-sorting and segregating of garments by customers.

Provide only standard folding of flat work.

Discontinue binding of blankets except where necessary to preserve life of the material.

Discontinue folding of any portion of damp or wet-wash bundles.

Somervell Writes Army Is Short of Weapons

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces, said in a magazine article released June 30 that the Army was so short of weapons and matériel that equipment used in training soldiers was being sent abroad for combat use.

General Somervell, writing in Mill and Factory, a trade publication for industrial management, asserted that May output for the Army's supply program was $106,783,000 under the month's quota of $1,600,941,000. He attributed the drop to a number of factors including floods, labor shortages and turn-over, work stoppage, but primarily to the soothing effect of good news from the battle fronts.

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War Accents Australian Need Of Lowering Immigration Bars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, July 1—The present world war is forcing on Australian labor many changes in outlook.

Hot on the heels of conversion to modified conscription—the use of Home Defense forces in Southwest Pacific areas outside Australia—have come indications of a changed outlook toward immigration.

Much significance is attached here to a statement in London by the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, advocating large-scale migration to Australia. It is a long time since any Australian Labor Minister has been heard to advocate immigration. Always there has been in the forefront of the thoughts of Labor Ministers the fact that the trade unionists on whom they depend so largely for their election look on immigration with suspicion based on the belief that an influx of newcomers might endanger their jobs.

A gradual change in outlook has been occuring in recent years as the industrial potentialities of Australia have become more apparent, but even so, until Japan's thrust southward brought home the need of a population large enough to provide for adequate defense of Australia, it would probably have meant political suicide for a Labor Minister to come out as an advocate of a bold immigration plan.

It is with these things in thought that those who long have realized the temptation underpopulated Australia must present to crowded and Empire-seeking Japan now are hailing Dr. Evatt's frank statement.

They feel that with a Federal election due Aug. 21, he hardly would make such a pronouncement—even on the other side of the globe—unless convinced labor had taken a new attitude to what always has been a thorny question.

Larger Population Needed

While he did not commit himself to a specific plan, Dr. Evatt declared, "Australia after the war will need a much larger population—some put the desirable number at 25,000,000. We shall greatly need British immigrants. We don't want the old compulsion of poverty, but want volunteers who really wish to become Australians. There are big chances for industrial development. The war has reminded us how little use we made of our northern regions, where whole new industries are waiting to be started."

Dr. Evatt's statement undoubtedly throws into sharp relief a problem Australia cannot afford to shelve. Australia, with a total population of less than that of London or New York, obviously must encourage immigration if it expects to continue to control its own destiny. But today there probably will have to be a new approach to the problem.

It always has been contended here that, apart from Australian babies, the best immigrants for Australia are persons from the United Kingdom. But at present there is every indication that Britain no longer has a surplus population eager to come overseas. Dr. Evatt himself apparently recognizes this. In his London statement he asked, "If Britain has full employment, will there be much temptation for men and women to move elsewhere?"

Must Look Elsewhere

It seems obvious, therefore, that Australia will have to look elsewhere for at least a portion of its new settlers — for instance, to friendly alien countries.

Sir William Jowitt, British Minister handling reconstruction problems, is reported to have suggested that herein may be found a potential threat to empire unity. His attitude was that future co-operation might be endangered if Australia and other dominions were compelled by circumstances to rely entirely on the immigration of aliens to fill their empty spaces. But there is a sound basis for suggesting that a leavening of friendly aliens as new settlers in Australia may be all to the good.

Experience has shown not only here but in other parts of the world that even when in the minority, Australians have a habit of influencing others to their way of thinking. Thus aliens as immigrants, provided the inflow were spaced reasonably, would be much more likely to be Australianized than to wean Australians from their traditional British habits and outlook.

World War I partially broke down Australia's earlier insular outlook, and World War II is doing much to remove it altogether. Australians who have fought alongside other units of the United Nations—and more particularly units from the United States—have come to realize it would do Australia no harm to carry to postwar work benches the comradeships of war days.

In other words, it is coming to be felt that immigration ultimately must be regarded as part of the general plans of co-ordination to be worked out by nations with common ideals. This does not mean stress won't be laid on the need for insuring as far as possible that persons of British stock be brought here.

In this connection, the founder of the British War Orphans Adoption Society of Australia recently directed attention to means whereby this would be achievable, at least in part. He declared, "Plans now are being considered for rapid transfer of food to Europe immediately an armistice is signed, but the same purpose would be served by a reverse process.

"This could apply particularly to children without known parents. They will be unable to contribute to Europe's reorganization and will be no handicap in the economic reorganization of countries to which they are admitted. Large numbers of war orphans could be succored by such a transfer.

"For the war orphan in Britain, there would be little feeling of uprooting, and a new life in a new land probably would be the best way to help him forget the horrors of the war year."

Chains of Safety

Wide World

Tools of the Coast Guard

Taken at a base somewhere along the Atlantic shore, this picture shows the abundance of operation and navigation aids built for use of the Coast Guard in anchoring buoys to mark safe channels for American vessels in harbor or at sea.

N.E.A. to Hold Next Meeting In Pittsburgh

INDIANAPOLIS July 1 (AP)—The Board of Directors of the National Education Association yesterday recommended Pittsburgh for next year's convention. The final decision will be up to the Association's Executive Committee.

The Board, concluding the business of the 23rd annual convention, re-elected Edgar G. Doudna of Madison, Wis., to the Board of Trustees, which supervises endowment funds and other property of the Association, and John Thalman of Waukegan, Ill., to the Executive Committee.

Glen E. Snow, President of Dixie College, St. George, Utah, was named a new member of the Executive Committee, and L. Frazier Banks of Birmingham, Ala., and Marguerite Morse of Clearwater, Fla., were chosen for the Budget Committee.

General sessions of the convention ended Tuesday night with election of Mrs. Edith B. Joynes of Norfolk, Va., as President of the Association. She succeeds A. C. Flora of Columbia, S. C.

Churchill Stresses U. S.-British Ties

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 1—A new note in Anglo-American relations is echoing in Britain today. It is the undertone of what might be called the fighting solidarity sounded by Prime Minister Churchill in the ringing phrases of his speech in the Guildhall yesterday.

Singling out his references to the United States as one of the most important portions of his address, the British press underlines prominently Mr. Churchill's emphasis on the "tremendous and awe-inspiring fact" which he said "stares British and American democracies between the eyes, that acting together we can help all nations safely into harbor and that if we divide all will toss and drift for a long time on dark and stormy seas."

What distinguished Mr. Churchill's references to the United States this time from his remarks in most previous speeches is his more positive approach to the issue.

Fraternal Association

The Prime Minister has gone farther than before in stressing this time that "upon the fraternal association and intimate alignment of the policy of the United States and the British Commonwealth and Empire depends more than upon any other factor the immediate future of the world."

The Prime Minister went on to make it plain that there was nothing narrow or exclusive in his proposed Anglo-American "combination."

He paid warmest tribute to Russia, to China, and to France. But he returned again to the vital priority of closest co-operation between Britain and the United States.

Guarantee for Future

Having renewed his pledge that Britain will throw everything into war against Japan as soon as Hitler is defeated, Mr. Churchill expressed confidence that the English-speaking peoples would continue "like brothers" until the war is won and "thereafter until all due measures have been taken so as to secure for a long period of years our safety from future ill usage."

With possible exception of the Labor organ, the Daily Herald, which says it "would have preferred that instead of underlining Anglo-American partnership, he had expounded a broader doctrine," public sentiment in Britain today clearly approves this new and stronger emphasis Mr. Churchill places on the pre-eminence of British-American solidarity in the future problem of winning the peace.

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Decrease in Gasoline Sales Heaviest Tax Blow to States

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP)—Gasoline taxes are the outstanding war casualty in the state tax family, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today, but levies on both alcoholic beverages and tobacco have increased to swell revenues in many states.

A study of state revenue trends during the last three years, the Association said, disclosed that declines in gas taxes have brought about a "serious" problem in some states. This situation is particularly true in states getting a major share of their total revenues from this source and in states designating gas tax revenues for special purposes such as retirement of debts.

Although nation-wide rationing did not show its effect upon gas taxes revenues until last January, the Federation said revenues began to decline in March, 1942, and in March this year the yield in 47 states was $41,400,000, a decrease of approximately 30 per cent compared to the corresponding month a year ago. Collections in 45 states in 1942, totaling $819,000,000, were 11 per cent below 1941.

Taxes on alcoholic beverages have produced steadily increasing yields throughout the country the last three years, the Federation said, and added, "This holds true also of revenue or 'profit' trends from state liquor monopolies operating in various forms in 18 states."

In 39 states revenues from alcoholic beverages increased from $166,000,000 in 1940 to $196,000,000 in 1941, to $237,000,000 in 1942, and have shown further gains this year, the Federation said.

"A similar trend is anticipated in tobacco tax revenues," the Federation declared, "and if revenues from other major sources should show a more pronounced decrease or if the uncertainty about state revenues in general continues, other states besides the 31 already having tobacco taxes will probably levy them."

Tobacco tax revenues in 1942 were $118,000,000, an increase of 14.2 per cent over 1941, the Federation reported, adding "it is safe to predict these revenues will rise as long as consumer incomes rise in terms of actual purchasing power, which cannot be said of general sales and other excise tax revenues where commodity shortages tend to complicate the picture."

Yale Endowment Fund Willed Sum of $250,000

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—The Yale Endowment Fund will receive $250,000 from the estate of Mrs. Annie K. Lamb, her will filed for probate in Surrogate Court disclosed.

The will provided that income from the sum be paid her daughter, Grace F. Lamb, during her lifetime, and after her passing be used for scholarships by the Yale University Committee on Awards

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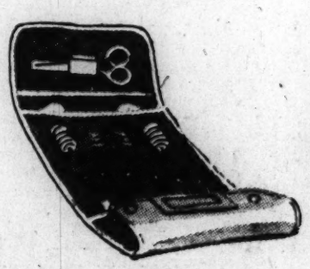

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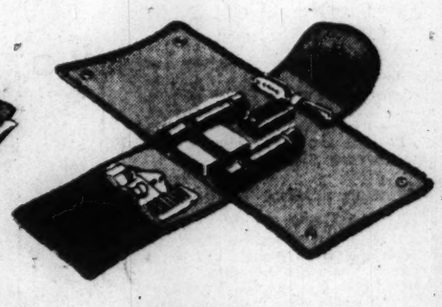

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John Wanamaker
PHILADELPHIA

The Home Forum

Keep On The Beam

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG MAN who had suffered severely as a result of his waywardness resolved to do better. He enlisted in the Air Corps and found himself in an air school where intensive training was given. Contrary to his expectations he liked it very much and for the first time in years began to be animated with a good purpose, the purpose to do right and help make the world a better place for others to live in. He saw that his previous suffering had been, in a sense, unnecessary because self-induced, and realized that as he kept on the right course he would be protected. He wrote home and advised his fourteen-year-old brother not to grumble over his lessons but to "keep on the beam."

Those who fly know that if they keep on the radio beam they will not stray, but will be enabled to keep a straight course and will be guided safely to their destination. Is it not far more important to keep on the beam of Truth, in God's light, than to keep on any material beam? In God's light there is perfect protection.

Amid the darkness and destruction in the world today, many are searching for a ray of light which they may trust to lead them into peace and harmony. This search is not in vain. In Isaiah (60:1) we read, **"Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."** Many are finding this prophecy fulfilled in Christian Science. Its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, not only illumines the Bible, making it more easily understood, but also throws a light on all of life's problems, pointing the way to their right solution.

* * *

Christian Science reveals the light of the Christ in such clear, pure shining that all who follow this truth find the beam that never wavers in its guiding ray. They find, as they keep on this beam, that evil cannot harm them, for light and darkness cannot dwell together. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 546), **"The great spiritual facts of being, like rays of light, shine in the darkness, though the darkness, comprehending them not, may deny their reality."**

Evil was not created by God. He knows it not. It is therefore a misconception. God fills all space and is good alone; so evil is nowhere. Whether one accepts this truth or not, it is an ever-present fact. If he accepts and utilizes the fact of the ever-presence of God, good, he will find his true being. As we think, so we are, and as we align our thinking with omnipotent good, glorious possibilities are revealed to us.

For the most part men desire good, though they may take the wrong course to obtain it. Many persist in following a siren call that misleads, or a light that, like a feeble candle flame, flickers and then goes out. God is infinite and unfailing good, and man reflects this infinity of good, for man is God's image and likeness; so wherever man is, there is boundless good for him to claim. God's way is one of joy, enduring good, and harmony for everyone. When one realizes that God, good, is everywhere, the only power, and that one cannot stray from His presence, he has a constant light that will guide him out of darkness and danger into eternal harmony.

* * *

Christian Science shows that the ever-present Christ, Truth, guides us out of all error, no matter how great the darkness may seem, when we seek and accept that guidance. In one of her poems (p. 29) Mrs. Eddy characterizes the Christ thus:

"Thou gentle beam of living Love,
And deathless Life!"

This "deathless Life," this "living Love" is with us, lifting us above the mortal beliefs of depression, danger, sickness, wars, and death, none of which exists in God's presence.

If one's ship were floundering in darkness and he knew the guiding ray of light to be just at hand, but refused its guidance, would he not be foolish indeed? Let us stay on the beam of Truth, which displaces all darkness. Then we shall know what Isaiah meant when he said (60:19), **"The sun shall be no more thy light by day; neither for brightness shall the moon give light unto thee: but the Lord shall be unto thee an everlasting light, and thy God thy glory."** He who trusts in God's guidance has everlasting protection. In the Christian Science Hymnal (No. 311) we read:

"So brightly burns Love's holy glow,
So constant shines its light,
That none can claim he doth not know
The pathway through the night,
For see, 'tis lit by Love divine
To trace for us His wise design."

Spires at Sunset

Golden
above green trees,
tall slender steeples point
skyward in the sunset: bright swords
of flame.

J. B.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
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The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English, and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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CLOUDS IN THE SUMMER SKY

ONE OF THE loveliest phenomena to be seen in the summer sky is the cumulus clouds which pile in sculpturesque, marble-white masses in the blue field of the heavens. The majestic forms, the subtle gradations of tone, the silent movements of these monster light-reflecting accumulations of condensed vapor arrest the eye and enchant the imagination.

In this study of cumulus clouds, Helmut Gernsheim has given a sense of illimitable distance by the introduction, in sharp focus, into the immediate foreground of a light pole fence and a few distant fir trees which appear like a tiny decoration and give a richer effect without producing any sense of heaviness. The eye rises naturally from the strong lines of the fence to rest on the soft rounded cloud masses.

Mr. Gernsheim is a photographer with a definite point of view as to the function and scope of the camera. His ideas are set out in a recently published book "New Photo Vision," beautifully illustrated with his own photographs. He believes that photography has a distinct function of its own and should never be used to ape painting or trick the beholder into believing that he is looking at a delicate pencil drawing when it is actually a photographic print.

Perhaps the Sky

Perhaps the sky
Can give a bigger scope than things that lie
Under our feet.
Sky-air is sweet.
Putting an ear close to a fluted shell
Brings back the swell
And sound of prisoned surf,
Drop like a plummet
Words you would have go free
From a cool mountain's summit.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Thus He Crossed the Bridge of Centuries

THE HOUSE of my American guardian stood in a spacious lawn. Among the fine old forest trees surrounding it was a great sycamore lifting its graceful silvered branches high into the sky as did the tall *chinnar* tree by the mill where the *hadji legleg* (the stork) made his nest. . . . In a world so new, so bewildering, and so strange, I looked upon these trees as familiar, like the sun and moon and the stars of the night. They had not changed. The same sun warmed me, though its radiance was often dimmed by clouds and mists of an atmosphere less clear than our blue Persian sky. . . .

I was in the same world with Nazie, and yet it was not the same world. It was as if I had been born again, or like Enoch of old, translated to another sphere. When I traveled to New York, *Yeni Dunya*, I crossed eight thousand miles of land and sea, but I crossed besides the bridge of centuries.

The life of my people when I was a child in Nazie had scarcely changed from the life of simple Judean farmers and shepherds in the days when the ruddy boy who was to be a king in Israel watched his father Jesse's sheep in the meadows of Bethlehem. . . .

The first fifteen years of my life were spent in a world that was small and circumscribed. The purple Kurdish Mountains hemmed us in, a little community of farmers. The simple routine of our days changed only with the different duties of the different seasons. We lived close to Nature, obeying her laws, learning her ways.

I found myself plunged into a world that sought not to learn the ways of Nature but rather to conquer her. It was a world that chained the lightning, harnessed the power of mighty rivers, built monsters of iron to do the work of beasts of burden, and machines to do the work of men. It brought the fruits of the tropics to the tables of northern climes; it turned night into day with a thousand lights.

Set down in this strange world in a household of strangers who knew not my language nor the customs of my people, I was compelled to learn the customs and speech of the New World, and I learned more quickly than did my fellow travelers who went to live among their kin. . . . I learned naturally and easily as an infant learns the ways of the family into which it has been born. My way was smoothed with kindness. I was made to feel that I was a welcome member of my guardian's family. I have never been made conscious of a great difference between myself and the people among whom I have lived more than half my life, never made to feel that I was a "foreigner." How then could I help falling into the ways of the new land, wishing to make them mine?

I learned to sleep on a bed that was raised from the ground. I learned to sit in chairs, to eat at a table and use a knife and fork. . . . Gradually my ear became accustomed to the alien sounds, and my tongue acquired the twist of the difficult syllables, so that now I speak the language of the New World as readily as if I had been born to it. With the practice of day after day, the New World customs at last became natural and I should now find it awkward to sit on the floor and eat with my fingers.

But the spirit of the New World was entering more deeply, becoming more a part of me than any outward conformance. It was not long until I thought in the new language, ceasing to translate in my mind from my native tongue. My mind began to leap the chasm that separated Nazie from a world complicated with the achievements of two thousand years. When I had bridged that chasm I was an American, long before I was legally a citizen of the United States.—"Myself When Young—A Boy in Persia," by YOUEL B. MIRZA. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

The Fitting Name

OUR AMERICAN SUNRISE had ushered in a noble summer's day. There was not a cloud; the sunshine was baking; yet in the woody river valleys among which we wound our way, the atmosphere preserved a sparkling freshness till late in the afternoon. It had an inland sweetness and variety to one newly from the sea; it smelt of woods, rivers, and the delved earth. These, though in so far a country, were airs from home. I stood on the platform by the hour; and as I saw, one after another, pleasant villages, carts upon the highway and fishers by the stream, and heard cockcrows and cheery voices in the distance, . . . I began to exult with myself upon this rise in life like a man who had come into a rich estate. And when I had asked the name of a river from the brakesman, and heard that it was called the Susquehanna, the beauty of that name seemed to be part and parcel of the beauty of the land. . . . That was the name, as no other could be, for that shining river and desirable valley.—From "Across the Plains," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. (New York: Scribner.)

Breath of the English Rural Year

A LITTLE OVER three hundred years ago England had given to her a poet of the very rarest lyrical quality, but she did not discover the fact for more than a hundred and fifty years afterward. The poet himself was aware of the fact at once, and stated it, perhaps not too modestly, in countless quatrains and couplets, which were not read, or, if read, were not much regarded at the moment. It has always been an incredulous world in this matter. So many poets have announced their arrival, and not arrived! . . .

On September 30, 1629, Charles I, at the recommending of the Earl of Exeter, presented Herrick with the vicarage of Dean Prior, near Totnes, in Devonshire. Here he was destined to pass the next nineteen years of his life among surroundings not congenial. For Herrick to be a mile away from London stone was for Herrick to be in exile. . . . Yet, however discontented or unhappy he may have been at first in that lonely vicarage, the world may congratulate itself on the circumstances that stranded him there, far from the distractions of the town, and with no other solace than his Muse, for there it was he wrote the greater number of the poems which were to make his fame. It is to this accidental banishment to Devon that we owe the cluster of exquisite pieces descriptive of obsolete rural manners and customs — the Christmas masks, the Twelfth-night mummeries, the morris-dances, and the May-day festivals. . . .

His poetry has the value and the defect of that seclusion. In spite, however, of his contracted horizon there is great variety in Herrick's themes. Their scope cannot be stated so happily as he has stated it:

I sing of brooks, of blossoms, birds and bowers,
Of April, May, of June, and July-flowers; . . .

I sing of dews, of rains, and piece by piece
Of balm, of oil, of spice and ambergris;
I sing of times trans-shifting, and I write
How roses first came red and lilies white;
I write of groves, of twilights, and I sing
The Court of Mab, and of the Fairy King;
I write of Hell; I sing (and ever shall)
Of Heaven, and hope to have it after all.

Never was there so pretty a table of contents! When you open his book the breath of the English rural year fans your cheek; the pages seem to exhale wildwood and meadow smells, as if springs of tansy and lavender had been shut up in the volume and forgotten. One has a sense of hawthorn hedges and wide-spreading oaks, of open lead-set lattices half hidden with honeysuckle; and distant voices of the haymakers, returning home in the rosy afterglow, fall dreamily on one's ear, as sounds should fall when fancy listens. There is no English poet so thoroughly English as Herrick. He painted the country life of his own time as no other has painted it at any time. — From "Ponkapog Papers," by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

From My Library Walls

THAT EXCELLENT FACSIMILE of the Droeshout portrait of Shakespeare which hangs upon my library wall should, of course, recall the Great Poet when I look at it; but, instead of that, it always reminds me of an American contemporary and of a pretty romance associated with his life. Suppose I record the romance first, and then add the touch of drama which should always accompany anything associated with Shakespeare.

The contemporary I mention is Henry Clay Folger, and those who are familiar with the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington will understand why I have come to associate that name with Shakespeare. But it's what led up to the establishment of this magnificent memorial which really counts.

* * *

Henry Clay Folger graduated from Amherst in 1879. While there, he devoted himself particularly to English literature, in connection with which he joined several of his fellow students in forming a club, organized for the purpose of reading Shakespeare's plays aloud. During his last year at Amherst, he attended by chance a lecture given by Ralph Waldo Emerson on "Superlative or Mental Temperance." The quality and beauty of Emerson's language made a deep impression on the young man, as a result of which he searched out further examples of Emerson's writing. In doing this, he came across an address Emerson had made in Boston, in 1864, before the Saturday Club, entitled "The Tercentenary of Shakespeare's Birth." Through this presentation of the Great Poet's genius, young Folger became deeply interested in the subject of Shakespeare and, from that moment, he devoted himself passionately to everything associated with Shakespeare and Shakespeare's works.

Folger was in moderate circumstances at this time, and it required a financial sacrifice for him to secure an inexpensive set of Shakespeare's works, which he absorbed so completely that they really became a part of him and his later life.

* * *

Young Folger had gone through college with the idea of fitting himself to become a lawyer, and he actually spent two years at the Columbia School of Law, from which he graduated *cum laude*, and was admitted to the New York bar. During this period, he supported himself through a part-time job in the office of Charles Pratt and Company, associated with the Standard Oil group. After his admission to the bar, the Pratt Company urged him to change his plans and to accept a permanent position in their office. There is no question that the fact that this business position offered him a quicker route to gratify his personal ambition to collect Shakespeariana was the deciding influence which resulted in his abandoning the law, and throwing himself into the affairs of the Standard Oil Company so successfully that he became the president of the company, and achieved a great personal fortune.

In 1885, he married Emily Clara Jordan, to whom possibly he was at first attracted because of her equal enthusiasm for Shakespeare. During the first year of their marriage, Folger presented her with an inexpensive copy of the Halliwell-Phillips facsimile of the First Folio, on which he wrote: "Here you may see Shakespeare's plays as they were actually given to the world." Years later Folger was able to purchase and place in her hands the actual original of that First Folio from which Halliwell-Phillips had made the reproduction.

* * *

The continuing and growing interest of these two Shakespeare-lovers became the absorbing influence of their lives. Together they sought out and acquired everything that had to do with Shakespeare and his times; and then came their crowning joy, when plans for the great Folger Shakespeare Library building in Washington matured, and a proper shrine was assured to house the extraordinary collections these two enthusiasts had succeeded in bringing together.

I don't believe the general public begins to realize what that building actually contains! I spent a morning there, some months ago, as a guest of the accomplished director, Dr. Joseph Quincy Adams. I thought I knew what I might expect to find; but, as Dr. Adams guided me from one room to another, from one collection to another, I really felt ashamed of my previous ignorance. Take one item—of the Shakespeare First Folio, 1623, there are 200 examples known to exist; the Folger Library possesses no less than 79 of these, and its nearest rival is the British Museum which owns five copies. Of the Pavier collection of Shakespeare's Plays, 1619, the only two copies in existence are in the Folger Library. The collections of the plays in quarto at the Folger is the greatest ever collected, and includes the unique first edition copy of *Titus Andronicus*, 1594, which was the earliest play of Shakespeare's to be published.

* * *

It would be impossible in a single article to tabulate the treasures contained in the Folger Library; but any lover of Shakespeare, or of English literature, who goes to Washington without including a visit to this building as a *must* is missing a rare opportunity. Just at random, let me say that you would find there early manuscripts relating to Shakespeare, portraits, source books, illustrations, stage histories, a quarter million of Shakespeare playbills, to say nothing of the priceless collections relating to the Shakespeare period.

Mr. Folger had the satisfaction of laying the cornerstone of this building before his passing, after which Mrs. Folger carried on the work until 1932, when she turned over the building and the collections to the trustees of Amherst College, under whose responsibility of administration this great gift to the American people is continuing to express its educational and historical value.

I think perhaps Shakespeare's subtle smile, as expressed in the Droeshout portrait, would have broadened into one of deep satisfaction could the Great Poet have anticipated the signal honor that would be paid to him by this self-made American, whose inspiration for a life of great public service had come from the immortal Plays.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

A Misnomer

ELIOT DECLARED in a very interesting article on free verse, the term itself is a misnomer. "It is a battle cry of freedom, and there is no freedom in art." He points out that there is never any escape from meter in poetry, there is only mastery of it; and that the division between free verse and conservative verse does not in fact exist: "there is only good verse, bad verse, and chaos."—From "Directions in Modern Poetry," by ELIZABETH DREW in collaboration with JOHN L. SWEENEY. (New York: Norton.)

Quiet Readers of Literature's Best

THERE ARE quiet readers of what is best in literature everywhere in America. There have been such readers for two hundred years now. The English poets and essayists, dramatists and novelists were widely read in America before we had American writers their compeers, and Britons and Americans alike have been household gods this past hundred years. Yesterday I was offered an old Cowper published in New York in 1814 and Southey's *Roderick* published in Philadelphia in 1815, both of which bore evidences of care and frequent reading. Shakespeare and Milton, Pope and Thomson, *Ossian* and Gray, Emerson and Whittier, Hawthorne and Thoreau, turn up at country sales in the remotest byways. The secondhand book stores are full of readers, as of buyers, and the agents for collectors reap a rich harvest.

Again and again, at country auctions or in city book shops, I come on fairly large collections of books of a surprising range. The pity is such libraries seldom last more than three generations. Many men have their fathers' libraries, some few their grandfathers', but only in rare instances does an American have his great-grandfather's books. It is but another illustration of the old adage of three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves.

If, as Yeats once said to me, there are only ten thousand readers in the English-speaking world that delight in poetry as poetry, then I say, from my own experience, seven thousand of the ten thousand are here in America. One meets them everywhere, from Leary's old book store in Philadelphia, across country in a hundred and one libraries and reading rooms, to the Sather Gate Book Shop in Berkeley, close to San Francisco Bay. . . .

There is a country storekeeper I know in the mountains of Virginia who collects volumes of familiar essays, a sort of literature resolutely aristocratic in form, and negligent of concern with what interests the crowd. There is an attendant of a pipe line of oil in northern New Jersey whose hobby is first editions of American writers, but only of those he knows from A to Z. There is an attendant at the door of a moving-picture theatre on the lower Delaware who is a specialist in the contemporary poetry of Great Britain and Ireland. A. E. Housman and Ralph Hodgson and James Stephens are the three of his passionate preference.—From "The Plenty of Pennsylvania; Samples of Seven Cultures Persisting From Colonial Days," by CORNELIUS WEYGANDT. (New York: Putnam.)

Wild Wisdom

We saw a redstart in the wood,
One Sunday evening, where we walked
And father figured that he should
Press home a moral, so he talked

Of brilliancy, compared with good,
And I grew drowsy where I sat.
We saw a redstart in the wood;
I always shall remember that.

MARIAN GLEASON

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1943

A* .. 11

Intimate Message: Washington

Hitler's 'Last Card' ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

It can now be authoritatively affirmed: The Nazi submarine is being defeated.

The harrowing record of the German U-boat, which in the past year has put as many as 1,000,000 deadweight tons of Allied shipping to the bottom of the oceans in a single month, is coming to an end.

The full truth of the great increase in sinkings was unwisely never admitted by the American and British Governments, although the accuracy of the disclosures made with appropriate authority in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor were never denied.

The full truth of the great decrease in sinkings is now wisely not being proclaimed prematurely and the exact details of how encouraging the record in recent weeks has been cannot yet be publicized but it can be said with assurance that there is every reason for high satisfaction. The outlook is good.

Outcome No Longer in Doubt

In the last war Bethmann-Hoilweg referred to the U-boats as Germany's "last card." For the past 18 months Hitler has been playing the whole deck of his undersea cards. The final hand still remains to be shown but the right trumps are now beginning to appear in the hands of the United Nations and the outcome is no longer in doubt.

The fact is that the ship losses have been so light lately that in some weeks London and Washington officials couldn't conceal the sinkings however much they tried because they couldn't hold back the news of losses which weren't taking place!

The Anglo-American naval chiefs are holding their breath, the situation has been so favorable and are warning that it's too good to last. That may be so, although nothing is really too good to last. The sinkings are at a new low and it is the considered judgment of those who know the facts that while the Nazi submarine continues to be a worry and a liability, it no longer continues to be a menace to victory or a barrier to large-scale new offensives.

The immediate view is that losses are decisively down and new construction is decisively up. The longer view is that the Allies are depleting the German submarine fleet and its most experienced personnel.

There are four reasons why the United Nations are now proving themselves able to trump Germany's "last card."

One reason is that the direct attack on the submarine is producing increasingly effective results. The U-boat is not merely being warded off so that it doesn't sink merchant ships; it is itself being sunk in constantly larger numbers. For some time the combined British-American and Canadian forces have been sinking an average of 20 submarines a month. Early this week an official in Ottawa put it at 30 a month. Yesterday Mr. Churchill revealed that in May it was 40. This was the reason the British Prime Minister was able to say yesterday that the Allies inflicted "total defeat" on the U-boat in the Atlantic.

This battle of the mid-Atlantic is as decisive and portentous an Allied victory as Stalingrad or Tunisia. No less.

The second reason why the Allies are today trumping and not being trumped by Hitler's "last card" is the new and powerful spread of air power across the entire expanse of the convoy lanes from the United States to the United Kingdom, with land-based planes from Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland, and England erecting a virtually unbroken umbrella over the moving lines of merchant vessels. Göring himself has admitted that Allied air power has proved both a surprise and an effective countermeasure against the "Wolf Pack," and his admission accords with the known facts in Washington and London.

Again, American escort vessels are becoming available in impressive numbers and the steel band of protection around the merchantmen has been greatly augmented.

U-boat Captains Training at Sea

Finally, the Nazi "Wolf Pack" technique has itself become severely jeopardized because the Allied forces have accounted for a growing number of Germany's most experienced submarine commanders.

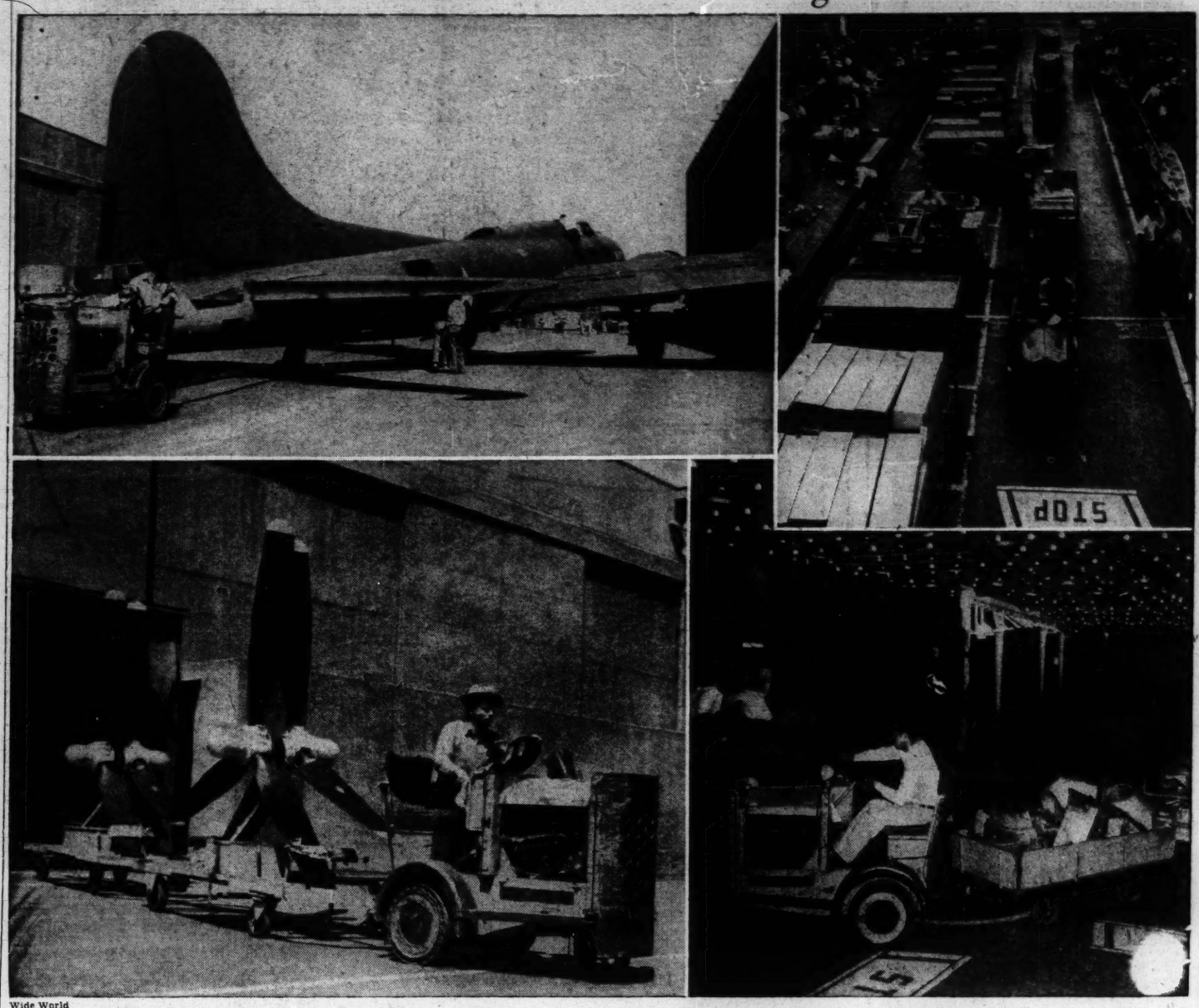
The whole system of Nazi undersea warfare is based on exploiting the skill of the few for the benefit of the many. This is the heart of the "Wolf Pack" system which enables the operational skill and experience of one captain, leading the pack, to be utilized by many others. Thus the Germans were virtually giving training at sea to less experienced captains.

Statistics from the last war underline this fact. Of 300 to 400 captains operating against merchantmen during the entirety of World War I, 25 sank about 4,000,000 tons, averaging about 160,000 tons each. Of these skilled commanders, only five sank more than 200,000 tons each. These figures show that the lesser captains sunk only about 26,000 tons each before they were accounted for. This discrepancy is believed to be even greater today.

To be completely fair, one should admit that Berlin offers quite a different reason than the foregoing for the remarkable decline in sinkings of Allied ships. They say that it is due to the smaller amount of shipping at sea. This would be persuasive if it weren't untrue. The truth is that imports across the Atlantic to Britain during May, the month in which fewest ships were sunk, were the highest since the beginning of the war.

The submarine will be back to fight again because it still remains Hitler's "Last Card" but at long last the Allies are amassing the trumps.

Trackless Trains Deliver Plane Parts in Douglas Aircraft Plant



Wide World

Gasoline Tugs Keep Wheels Turning Against the Axis at Blacked-Out Factory on Pacific Coast

Top, left: A Flying Fortress is carefully removed from the end of the assembly line to the flight ramp, where it will be given its maiden flight prior to delivery for active service. Top, right: Two trackless trains, with their trailers, move down an aisle of one of the fabrication buildings at Douglas. The stop sign in the foreground really means "stop"—to insure the safety of pedestrian workers. Bottom, left: Huge propellers for a C-47 Douglas transport plane shown being moved from the receiving department to a waiting aircraft on the assembly line by a trackless train. Bottom, right: Down the assembly line and to waiting airplanes move the parts via trains. Regular train operation insures prompt and efficient parts delivery.

The Country Speaks: San Francisco

Sixty Wonderful Miles ..... *By Rodney L. Brink*

On a sunny Sunday afternoon recently four of us had 60 glorious miles together. Sixty! What a treat they were. We took most of the afternoon to them, spending them sparingly, making each bit of the journey last as long as possible, storing up impressions to last a long time.

This is not in the nature of a confession, either. The whole wonderful trip was done within that particular portion of an "A" gasoline book which is supposed to be used to exercise the tires and keep the battery in shape. The mileage had been dutifully paid for in advance with much riding on overcrowded streetcars.

The Golden Gate Bridge had never seemed taller, more majestic, more magically curved and draped to frame vistas of blue-green bay with an occasional white sail, or the Campanile dim against Berkeley's hills, or the deep cuts through ruddy rock, leading up to the broad tunnel through Sausalito's soft, steep hills.

Mill Valley, Kentfield, Larkspur, San Anselmo, these and the other mountain towns burrowed deep into the shaggy oak-clad sides of tall Mount Tamalpais, all seemed like dream places. Familiar enough in days gone by, each new scene past a turn of the road, each flower garden flaming against the green, fairly called out for attention and admiration—and received it fourfold.

Beautiful Marin County

Marin County, often called "the beautiful," was exceeding all the praising adjectives that ever have been applied. Long famed as a hikers' retreat, the Marin hills had lured these hardy ones in great numbers on this day, and groups and pairs with staffs and packs paid their way on toll-less paths with grins and greetings for all comers.

The redwoods! Only a small patch of them, comparatively, yet enough of them in the Muir Woods park and in near-by canyons to inspire admiring awe in anyone who'd never before seen high tree trunks that would take 10 persons to reach around. And these the smaller ones! The real forest giants are elsewhere.

One never-ceasing wonder, even to a Californian who knows the big trees well: a neat, small house built all within a perfect circle of the boles of 10 graceful trees. The huge parent tree, apparently burned away in some distant time, transferred the tremendous life urge from its roots to sky-soaring shoots, and left a ring of its descendants to mark the place it grew.

On the "country" roads across the mountainous ridge separating northern San Francisco Bay from the ocean, each rider on that glorious 60 miles chose his or her "own" farm, in fancy, willingly leaving it and whatever worries and duties there might be attached for the legal owner to cope with. Each farmer so graciously left his inheritance could truthfully say, "How green is my valley," for though hay and grain patches had been cut, the background color still was green.

When were ordinary country cows so feelingly admired before? They did nothing but browse, or stare, or chew their cuds, and yet each seemed significantly to belong in just the spot where it stood. The mottled wall of the mountain, or the green mass of forest in the near background would have seemed incomplete without that particular cow.

Agreeable Reunion

Only those who have been intimately acquainted with the ocean and come back to it feel that they are greeting again an old and dear friend. When the meeting is sudden, around the shoulder of a mountain, say, and high above a deep blue wall of water that slants steeply up to the horizon and is combed into curves of white moving lace at its near edges—when that is the meeting spot, and the afternoon is sunny and the inshore breeze is sweet off the water, the reunion is almost overpoweringly pleasant.

Down on the long crescent beach, when you reach it, the sand feels softer, looks cleaner, than memory only a few months old had pictured it. The very few bathers on the beach move gingerly when they go into the surf—or come out. There are no regrets in your party that bathing suits were not brought along.

The driver dawdles on the homeward trek. There's a clear, grayish creek through the redwoods at one point. Watching imaginary fish takes some time. Listening to a musically talkative bird on the far bank, and pretending to talk back to it in its own language—that takes more time.

The shipyards under Sausalito and the new city of unpainted redwood cottages where thousands of the workers live, must be inspected, of course.

The view of San Francisco, pink and gold in the waning sunlight, seen from the heights north and above the Golden Gate! A dream city; something out of a book of wondrous tales. The Golden Bridge, as you cross it on the last slow leg of the trip, actually glows, its great piers seeming almost translucent, from the reflected sunset.

Then home. Sixty miles. Only 60 miles. A whole joyous afternoon. We recall that we used to drive at 60 miles an hour! And we ask ourselves if we shall ever want to drive 60 miles in any given hour again. Never that 60 miles just covered, surely.

To Change the Subject:

Do B-Pictures Have to Be That Way? ..... *By Laura Haddock*

What I'd like to know is, why must we have such dull B-pictures? Do these tag-ends of the double-feature movie show have to hit quite such a low-quality level?

I realize, of course, that it takes a brilliant director to make a brilliant picture; and I suppose that would be the motion picture industry's retort to my query. But even so, need the B-picture so often be mediocre or actually poor?

I've been giving this problem some thought—as who hasn't? And I have a suggestion to make.

Why couldn't the studios figure out a list of rules that would put a floor under the B-picture—establish a minimum quality below which no picture would drop? It could well be in the form of a bulletin, say, done in nice bold type. It would begin like this:

"Rules for Directors:

"When the script calls for the heroine to fall into a body of water, see that she emerges looking wet.

"All conversations in all pictures must resemble conversation in real life.

"When photographing an actor driving a car, do not permit him to take his eyes from the road for longer than two seconds at a time.

"When photographing the heroine riding hatless in a convertible coupe with the top down, show the wind blowing her hair. It will comfort the women in the audience.

"Never—no never—let either of the principals start singing a song in the middle of a love scene, even if one of them is Lily Pons."

That would make a good beginning. There are many other rules that might, of course, be added.

We movie-goers are really an uncritical lot, when you come right down to it. We often consider that the professional newspaper critics have been far too hard on a picture, and many of us go on the theory that what the critics condemn we shall probably like.

What we do rebel at is dullness. Not dullness of plot, so much as dullness of script and dullness of acting. Motion picture producers will seldom hear a peep out of us on the score of the same old tried and true plots being presented anew. We have an affection for our old fairy tales and don't mind seeing them again and again on the screen. But when it comes to stupid acting, or trite conversation, we do rise up in protest.

Did you, for instance, ever have the experience of watching a picture and actually believing that you could see the bare bones of the script conference through it? You can hear someone—one of the writers, probably—saying, "We'll have her get into some kind of trouble with the police—circumstantial evidence or something—and we can stick in a haunted house somewhere; that always goes good—or maybe a deserted warehouse would be better—so she gets lured into this deserted warehouse and this escaped maniac is on the loose, you know the kind of thing—so the maniac turns out not to be a maniac after all but the girl's father working for the F. B. I. . . ."

I'm positive some of the B-pictures I've seen were cooked up in just that way.

Yet we've all seen B-pictures in which the amount of money expended must have been around $12.50 gross overhead, but which kept us enthralled from start to finish—merely because they were clever.

To the motion picture industry, therefore, I offer, unsolicited, the suggestion that they discharge a few hair-dressers, a corps or two of carpenters and painters for the fancy scenes, and a few dress designers, and hire instead some smart directors.

To be sure, this is just the wishful thinking of one of the cash customers. I admit I know virtually nothing of the details of producing a picture. In other words, I just "know what I like."

Gas Propels Trackless Trains Around Douglas Aircraft Plant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif. — Thirty thousand pounds of material are handled every hour on the regular "trackless train" routes at the Douglas Aircraft Company's blacked-out plant here. These trains bear little resemblance to conventional railroads, except for the size of the job they do. Throughout a 24-hour day, they serve a plant area of 240 acres.

Comprising this service of supply are 24 gasoline tugs plus some others electrically powered that pull 1,300 flats or freight cars; pickup trucks for special assignments; and fork trucks that relieve human arms by loading or unloading the trains and doing other heavy lifting with fascinating deftness.

The system's layout is mapped in the plant's transportation office on two large boards. Colored strings plot its intricate routings along which supplies, materials, and product parts move to the thousands of workers who are helping build bombers and cargo planes for the United Nations.

The majority of the trains in this internal transportation system carry raw stocks to fabricating departments and pick up the completed and inspected parts to take them to the sub-assembly sections and finally to the main assembly lines. Special tooling trains make scheduled runs on separate routes. These pick up needed templates and jigs at tooling headquarters and deliver them to the proper departments.

A stationery train carries office supplies throughout the plant's sprawling administration and engineering buildings. On another route, trains transport hot food to the scattered cafeterias which have been established in convenient reach of the workers. These trains, after meal time ,pick up the dirty dishes and utensils for return to the main kitchen.

There are "through" trains between sub-assembly buildings and the final assembly line buildings, and within these are feeder systems which connect with the "through" trains. A paint train supplies paint booths throughout the plant. As part of another system, tugs equipped with special welded handling fixtures move the huge center wing sections and fuselages of the Douglas C-47 "Skytrain" from sub-assembly to the final line.

Engines and propellers are moved in much the same way from the receiving building. And the Douglas Company has built special train units to do life-saving, fire-fighting, and rescue work supplementary to the air-raid precaution program.

'Black-Listeners' Believe Allied 'Lies'

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some indication of the effectiveness of the current Allied "war of nerves" can, perhaps, be seen in the fact that the campaign against listening to "enemy" broadcasts, which has never waned, is now being sharply intensified in Germany and German-controlled territory.

Judging from the great number of speeches and newspaper articles devoted to this issue, the percentage of "black-listeners" in the Third Reich is surprisingly high.

Of all the Nazi leaders Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front, is the only one who still makes light of enemy propaganda. Three weeks ago he wrote in Dr. Joseph Goebbels' newspaper Der Angriff that only a handful of "reactionary and senile Germans" were listening to British broadcasts. "Their number," he wrote, "is so small that it cannot become dangerous to anyone."

Other responsible men in Germany, however, do not share Dr. Ley's opinion. The Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten, one of the most influential Nazi papers, published two articles on the subject of "black-listening" last April 24.

Stern Measures Urged

Both articles operated with the argument that British and American broadcasts are "all lies." But it became clear from some of the remarks that those "lies" found a great many believing ears. Editorially, the Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten warned against the danger that the "black-listeners" would develop into "black-seers," pessimists, that is.

The newspaper appealed to the Government to take the sternest measures against "those who untiringly assert that there must be something right in enemy propaganda and who make themselves heard in shelters and trains."

The extent of the damage already done was revealed even more strikingly in the second article, written by a certain Lieutenant-Colonel Ellenbeck. He urged the readers to counteract the "depressing and rumor-filled atmosphere by positive, courageous and optimistic words.

Yet the well-known Nazi radio commentator, Hans Fritzsche, arrived at quite a different conclusion. According to him, the Germans are susceptible to enemy propaganda not because they lacked certain qualities, but because they were dominated by "a deep will for the truth." If one were to believe Herr Fritzsche, this German trait has been strengthened immeasurably through 10 years of Nazi rule.

Goebbels Uses Flattery

Dr. Goebbels has been taking a similar line. It is by flattery rather than by threats that he endeavors to persuade the Germans not to listen to foreign broadcasts. This tactic is partly dictated by his desire to keep the people ignorant of the great number of "black-listeners."

But occasionally he becomes very outspoken. Statements like "National discipline is the supreme commandment," and "The German people shall not desire to know everything," indicate the Government's intention to deal sternly with any unruly subject.

The Nazis are less hampered by psychological considerations in their attempts to prevent the populations of the conquered countries from listening to foreign broadcasts

As early as last March the citizens of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia were ordered to hand over their shortwave receivers to the authorities. Second on the list were the Dutch who were informed on May 13 that any kind of radio set had to be surrendered to the local police immediately.

Only members of the Dutch Nazi Party, or the families of Dutchmen serving in the German army, the Waffen SS, or the Dutch Volunteers Legion were allowed to retain their raidos.

Under the terms of the recently promulgated emergency laws listening to foreign broadcasts can be interpreted as "threat to the public safety" and accordingly punished by execution.

Radio Sets Confiscated

Confiscation of radio sets has also been carried out in Norway.

No confiscation of radio receivers has been reported from France so far, but prison sentences for "black-listening" are frequent there, although they are usually milder than in other occupied countries.

In Denmark, tuning in on foreign stations has not yet been prohibited officially. The Danish Nazi paper Nationalsocialisten recently complained in a front-page article that so-called radio and press service cards, giving the times of the London and Moscow transmissions in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish, are sold in many kiosks and book shops without police interference.

Time of Speeches Given

In Slovakia and the Balkan countries listening to foreign broadcasts is strictly forbidden. It has not yet been prohibited in Hungary where left-wing newspapers take great pleasure in announcing radio speeches of prominent Allied leaders well in advance. Occasionally, however, people are arrested in Hungary for spreading the news which they heard on the radio.

The difference in the treatment of the various occupied or controlled countries is hardly due to any oversight on the part of the German authorities. On the whole the measures are the more sweeping the more the respective country is exposed to the threat of an Allied invasion, or the more formidable its underground organization.

Otherwise, the Nazis don't care much what the slave nations know, think, or hope for. They are only concerned about public opinion at home. On it alone depend their chances for victory.

Colonel Took First Jump at 40,200 Feet To Prove Oxygen Equipment Efficient

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The Colonel comes from Missouri and laboratory tests left him skeptical—he had to see it to believe it.

So Lieut. Col. William Randolph Lovelace, 2d., surgeon and air forces expert on high altitude equipment, made a parachute jump from 40,200 feet—the highest record in this country—to convince himself and everybody else that the emergency oxygen equipment furnished to Army airmen is all that laboratory tests indicate.

It was his first jump, and he said yesterday at a press conference that it would be his last for a while, although his only injury was the freezing of his left hand. The jerk of his opening 'chute flipped off his heavy glove in a 50-below temperature.

Otherwise, Colonel Lovelace reported, he suffered no discomforts—the heavy regulation clothing, including oxygen mask, goggles, and helmet, protected even his face from the cold.

Colonel Lovelace jumped from an Army bomber near Euphrata, Wash., last Thursday. The parachute opened automatically, and the shock "blacked out" the Colonel. He regained consciousness at about 30,000 feet, and by the time he got down to 8,000 feet was fully recovered. He landed in a wheat field, and was picked up immediately.

It took him 23 minutes and 51 seconds to float down, the Colonel said, adding with a grin that this time "was almost exactly what laboratory calculations said it would be."

The oxygen equipment which he used was developed under his supervision for the Office of Army Air Force Air Surgeon.

Colonel Lovelace, whose home is at Rochester, Minn., is a native of Springfield, Mo., and is a graduate of Washington University, St. Louis, with a master's degree in surgery from the University of Minnesota.

Active 'Black Market' In Mattresses Charged

WASHINGTON (AP) — A widespread "black market" in mattresses whose inner-spring units were salvaged from "worn out and discarded mattresses gathered from dump heaps," was reported by J. P. Fanning, General Manager of the National Association of Bedding Manufacturers.

He said the mattresses are "generally rusty, defective, and lifeless," but nevertheless are sold usually at $39.50 or higher because that was the price high-quality innerspring mattresses before their manufacture was halted last Aug.

Berlin Warns Axis What Defeat Means

By the Associated Press

The Berlin Radio in a commentary mentioning Prime Minister Churchill's address June 30 declared that it was not fear, but full realization of the fate in store for the Axis powers in the event of their defeat, that "is raising to the utmost the will to resist and the will to win in the Axis countries."

"The Allies often enough have proclaimed what they plan to do to Germany in the event of an Allied victory," the broadcast asserted. "The fate of the Axis powers would be sure destruction."

Nazis Running Short Of Vital Factories

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—Prof. Albert Speer, Nazi Minister of Munitions, was reported by the German Radio June 30 to have acknowledged that German workers in some instances are manufacturing munitions in the open air and under "the most primitive conditions."

The disclosure of the shortage of factory space in Germany—believed caused by Allied bombing—was made by Professor Speer at a meeting of the Nazi Supreme Council.

Only members of the Dutch Nazi Party, or the families of Dutchmen serving in the German army, the Waffen SS, or the Dutch Volunteers Legion were allowed to retain their raidos.

"Whereas expensive buildings formerly were needed to house industry," Professor Speer said, "production now goes on sometimes in the open air and under the most primitive conditions. Germany's armament potential can still be extended by the use of all available labor."

Wartime Child Care Bill Sent to House for Vote

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—A wartime child care bill, authorizing the appropriation of $20,000,000 in Government funds each year for co-operation with the states in day nursery and non-school-hour care for children of employed mothers, was passed by the Senate today and sent to the House.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia said he recognized the desirability of the work, but expressed fear that the move marked "the beginning of a widespread program of Government child control."

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Five Gold Sovereigns

By Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis
Authors of "The Crimson Shawl"
Illustrated by the Authors

Chapter One

As Anne Farnsworth ran downstairs, Cissy, her half-sister, appeared at the drawing room door. "Where are you going all dressed up?" she demanded.

"To Yorktown with Father," said Anne.

"To Yorktown?" Cissy's voice rose. "After your pushing Till in the creek and mother saying you could not go?"

"She must have changed her mind—"

"That is how you get so spoiled," said Cissy. With a glance at Reuben, the house man, raising a dust in the hall, she slammed the door to show her general disapproval. Reuben leaned lazily on his broom. "They's hard on yo', ain't they, Honey?"

"It does not bother me much," said Anne, laughing. She had a wide mouth, perfect teeth, dimples in her cheeks.

"That's de kind o' chil' yo' is," Reuben chuckled. "Nothin' bothers yo'."

Glancing out on the drive Anne saw Scipio waiting with the chaise but there was no sign of her father. Hesitating for an instant she asked, "Where is my mother, Reuben?"

"She done go to de garden with Joe. He settin' out de bulbs."

"Reckon I will have time to tell her good-by," said Anne, walking back through the house and opening a door to the terrace. There was a charming view as the lawn ran down to the River York. A brick path led to her mother's flower garden, and Anne took it with lagging step. Dousing Till had been a trifling incident from her point of view, but it had made quite a stir.

"I have come to tell you good-by, Mother," she called, "and thank you for letting me go—"

Called from her preoccupation with her bulbs, Mrs. Farnsworth looked up.

"Your indulgent mother may be the cause of all our troubles, darling."

Dashing in, Anne grabbed her. "Then you didn't forget?"

Her mother gasped laughingly. "With Till to remind me?"

"It was only fun—"

"But not for Till."

"She got her fun telling."

Mrs. Farnsworth laughed again. She had married at eighteen, so was still young enough to take her daughter's pranks rather lightly. "What can you expect!" she said. "That is poor Till's only weapon."

The First Sovereign

Turning the corner of the house, Anne saw her father talking to her grandfather. The old gentleman, standing on the portico, beckoned impatiently. Roger Farnsworth was well over seventy, but straight as a rod and handsome in his well-cut coat and high white wig.

His positive voice rang out as Anne approached. "Where have you been? Did you not realize that your father was waiting?"

"I was saying good-by to Mother," said Anne.

"Oh," said the old gentleman, mollified. He turned to his son. "Steve, impress on Captain Todd that our tobacco is unusually fine this year, prime quality. Clark must hold it back if the offers are too low."

"I have already written to Clark direct," said Stephen Farnsworth, "I agree with you, sir, we must hold it for some profit."

"Rather not sell it at a loss," said old Roger, grimly. He glanced at Anne, waiting hopefully. "What is that, Anne? Oh, I promised you a work-box." Fumbling in his pocket he drew out a small gold coin. "I doubt that you deserve it, miss, but your soft-hearted old grandfather cannot disappoint you."

With a delighted, "Thank you, sir," Anne reached for the coin, tied it in the corner of her handkerchief, then spurning Scipio's proffered help, scrambled to the chaise.

"Anne with money in her pocket is rearing to go," her father laughed. With a long step up he settled himself beside her. Scipio hopped to his seat on the shafts.

They soon left the handsome Georgian house and landscaped grounds behind them. On each side of the shaded avenue were endless tobacco fields, with Negroes hoeing out the roots, preparing for the next planting. As it was late September this year's crop had been cut, dried and sent by water to Yorktown. It would be shifted to the sea-going vessels of the great merchant fleet.

Anne glanced over the stark expanse thoughtfully. "What did Grandfather mean? Don't we always get loads of money for our crops?"

"Not now," said her father. "The English markets are glutted, and the law does not permit us to sell elsewhere."

Changing the subject, he spoke of the new royal Governor who was expected every day. Anne's half-brother Dick, who had been completing his education in England, might travel in his convoy.

After driving for almost a mile they turned to the highway. The same flat fields stretched endlessly. It was a relief to come to the Black Swamp, a number of miles of oozy, tangled woods and underbrush. It was the haunt of wild animals and outlaws. A place of mystery.

They reached Yorktown at last and passed the Court House, shops, and Custom House. As most of Virginia's crops were shipped from there, it was a busy place.

At the Waterfront

As they started down the steep hill, the harbor spread before them. It was crowded with ships. There were not only the merchantmen, their holds yawning, but British men-of-war waiting for convoy duty and sloops-of-war to patrol the coast. There were tax evaders on shore, pirates and privateers on the high seas, ready to pounce on rich cargoes.

Anne waited for quite a while watching a coaster from the West Indies docking. A gangplank had been thrown out and a crowd of sad-looking Negroes were being herded off by two men obviously of the despised slave-trader class.

There was a child who was lagging behind. One of the men called to him roughly, stepping back to kick him into line. With a sharp cry the little creature dodged his boot, then turned and ran. The trader, shouting, "'Ead 'im off, 'ead that young 'un off," puffed behind.

Cornered by a shed and group of hooting sailors, the child hesitated, then made for the chaise. Clutching at its wheel he clambered up with monkeylike agility and hung suspended.

Anne had jumped to her feet. "Scipio, catch him, catch him! Don't let that man get him!"

Scipio reached out his arms feebly. "I skeered to touch dat chil', Mis' Anne. He's roarin' mad."

With a bound Anne was out of the chaise and facing the trader. "I saw you kicking at him," she cried indignantly.

Deal on the Dock

In the midst of a gathering crowd the second trader hurried over. "I don't stand for no abuse, little lady," he said unctuously, "What's been done to the brat 's been done before. Lost his mammy on the trip up—don't sense what's ging' on, what makes 'im touchy."

"What—will you do with him?" Anne faltered.

"Sell him with the others when the batch goes up. But his keep will take more than he'll bring."

Anne reached for her handkerchief and pulled out the sovereign. "Would this be enough to buy him?" The man shook his head and reached past for the child.

"Wait!" said Anne, catching recklessly at his sleeve, "I see my father! He might buy him—"

The man's sharp eyes had followed hers. "Mr. Farnsworth, of Boxwood? That's a different proposition. Jake, you go back to the others. I will wait with the brat."

Jake pushed through the crowd as Mr. Farnsworth pushed in, Scipio at his heels.

"Anne cannot I leave you for an instant without your stirring up a rumpus?" he said. "I told you to keep in the chaise."

Anne brushed aside his words. "Oh, Father, this poor little wretch! He's lost his mammy, somehow, and they're going to sell him. Please, Father, please buy him. I tried to, with my sovereign, but it wasn't enough. I'd rather have him than a work-box or anything."

Mr. Farnsworth glanced at the clinging occupant of his wheel. The child was small and very black. He clutched pitifully to keep his hold; his eyes were fastened on Anne.

The trader spoke up obsequiously. "A couple of sovereigns would do it, Mr. Farnsworth. The only reason I'd take such a price, folks don't favor seein' them sold so young without their mammies. As you know, sir, there's a feelin' against it."

"I would guess that he is African-born. Can he speak any English?"

"Mostly gullah talk as yet but he'll pick up. He's bright enough. Feed 'im an' learn 'im, you'll be surprised."

Mr. Farnsworth reached for his wallet. "Anne, are you quite sure you wish to make this purchase? The child will be your responsibility."

"Oh, yes," said Anne, eagerly, "I can train him to be my pageboy."

"I should like a record of the sale but make it out to my daughter, Anne Farnsworth."

The trader took out a slip of paper, the stub of a pencil and wrote laboriously; "Yazu, a Negro, aged five years, sold to Anne Farnsworth for the sum of two English sovereigns." "Is that enough, sir?"

"Yes," said Mr. Farnsworth, "when you sign it. Scipio, carry that child over. He will have to ride at our feet."

Scipio approached cautiously. Marse's word was law. "It must be done somehow, even if I done get bit," he thought.

To his intense relief the child relaxed his hold, fell limp in his arms.

Anne's face looked unusually sober. She was thinking of all the men, women, and children on their plantation, her friends, and of the poor slave-women who had begged to be bought. "Father," she said at last, "it does not seem right, somehow, selling people."

Yazu's New Owner

Mr. Farnsworth glanced at Scipio's square, reliable back, then at Yazu, a miserable little scrap of humanity if there ever was one. "There are many things that are wrong, but some that we have to shut our eyes to. These people are here. They cannot care for themselves; we cannot raise our crops, run our huge plantations without them. It is not in our power to do very much about it."

Approaching the shop where the boxes were sold, Anne wondered if she were expected to give up the sovereign. Reaching into her pocket she drew it out. "Take it," she said.

Her father held the coin. "I am considering what effect it would have if I let you keep this sovereign—"

His daughter's downcast face brightened.

"Not to spend but to keep, that is the point." Mr. Farnsworth glanced at Anne quizzically. "Do you know what a cog-wheel is?"

Anne was rather surprised at this abrupt change of subject. "Something or other in a clock."

"To keep it steady. Just what you need, my dear. Suppose we call this coin a cog-wheel, a token for you to remember when you are tempted to plague Till, leap out of chaises, buy small black boys. I will make a pact with you, Anne. Save this sovereign, and I will add another each year you keep it. It will make two the first year, three the next year and so on. You will be given the whole sum on your sixteenth birthday."

Anne counted on her fingers. "One and two and three and four. Eight?"

Her father laughed. "We must do something about your multiplication, my dear. It will be five, counting this one, at the fourth year. Five gold sovereigns. A pretty sum in the hands of a spendthrift."

The matter of Yazu's future was settled by discussion when they reached home. Send him down to the quarters. Mom Tidey might raise him. Jube and Mom Tidey had raised children and grandchildren by the dozen, so they were just the ones.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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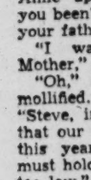
CAMPS FOR BOYS



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"Your indulgent mother may be the cause of all our troubles, darling." F. Choate

Are You Buying War Bonds?

Last year 4-H Club members in the United States purchased six million dollars worth of war Bonds and stamps. As one 4-H Club girl expressed it: "It takes a clear head to earn money, but an even sounder one to use it wisely."

The members of 4-H Clubs as a group often purchase War Bonds. One club president wrote that the local 4-H Club, in celebrating its 25th anniversary in that community, had bought a War Bond and that every member was doing his or her share in buying Stamps.

Patriotic Club Groups

Members of 4-H livestock clubs are often 100 per cent for the idea of putting the sale money for their stock into War Bonds.

Our Government has launched a "Wartime Program for United States Farmers" which calls their attention to the important place of investment in War Bonds. A program for farmers is also a program for boys and girls who live on the farms. When you buy War Bonds, you back up the fighting forces, help to avoid inflation, and at the same time make the best investment in future security for yourselves.

Dimes as Well as Dollars

Our President says: "Every dime and dollar not vitally needed for absolute necessities should go into War Bonds and Stamps, to add to the striking power of our armed forces."

War Bonds are the promise to pay of the strongest government in the world. If you leave your money in the Bond until maturity, you will get back $4 for every $3 you put in.

Are you buying a Bond—either as an individual or as a family?

Dorothy Emerson

This Car Is Stored For The Duration

In each of the following sentences some part of a car is hiding. See if you can find them all.

1. I saw him only once yet I remember him very well.
2. Betty Lee's place in the parade is either eighth or ninth.
3. These are the days when we must grab rake and hoe every chance we get.
4. Do you know whether the towhee lives in the high mountains?
5. Uncle Jehu brought us the first apples of the season.
6. The pioneer's ax left a trail through the wilderness.
7. Cousin George arranged for us to ride in his tallyho.
8. You must try camping in the Rockies your very next opportunity.
9. My first dress of Celanese attracted much attention.
10. Do orchids grow without soil in the greenhouses?

(Answers to this puzzle will be published on this page next Thursday.)

Success at Kitty Hawk

Airplanes and How They Fly—4

By Marshall McClintock
Author of "Millions of Books," "The Story of New England," etc.

The Wrights built what was probably the first wind tunnel, although they did not call it that. It was a small affair in the back of the bicycle shop in Dayton.

They had a steady blast of air moving through a round tube. Within the tube they put miniature wings like those on their gliders. Then they fixed measuring devices which told them how much resistance and lift were made by their wings in an air current.

They set a wing straight and found that it gave little resistance but also no lift. At a slight angle it offered more resistance but also gave some lift. A little greater angle—and it gave greater lift. But after they increased the angle beyond 18 degrees, the resistance was so great and the lift so slight that they knew they had discovered the limit of a wing's proper angle in relation to the air through which it moved—called the angle of attack. If a plane should try to climb too steeply, the wing angle would exceed this point. Lift would suddenly decrease and drag decrease, and the plane would fall.

Next, the Wrights made miniature wings of many different shapes and sizes—long, short, narrow, wide, thick, thin. They put them all into the wind tunnel and measured the lift and resistance. They learned something surprising. A wing whose front edge was fairly thick and had a decided upward curve offered less resistance and gave more lift than wings of any other shape. They had the first hint of streamlining.

Ready for the Engine

The Wrights now felt ready to put an engine in their glider. It must be very light, they knew, for the amount of power output. For this reason they decided against steam. Some years before, the internal combustion engine, using gasoline, had been invented. It was good power. It was fairly reliable. It did not weigh too much—especially if built for use in an airplane.

Automobiles with gasoline engines were on the market and the Wrights tried to get a manufacturer of automobile engines to make one for them. But no manufacturer would take on the job of making the light-weight engine needed in a plane, so the brothers decided to make it themselves.

Being good mechanics, they knew thoroughly all the principles of the gasoline engine. Gasoline was vaporized and mixed with the proper amount of air in a carburetor, passed through a valve opening into the top of a cylinder. A piston in the cylinder moved up to compress the explosive gas mixture and at that moment an electric spark ignited with gasoline. With four cylinders in a row, each timed to explode in proper order, there was a regular source of power given to the crankshaft.

When the motor was completed it weighed 240 pounds. When it was tested it delivered twelve horsepower steadily, and sixteen to eighteen when forced. The Wrights decided that it would fly their craft.

The engine would turn propellers to make the airplane move forward. The Wrights decided to use two, one on each side of the operator. A whirling piece creates a force called a torque, a tendency of the main body of a machine to turn in a direction opposite to that of the whirling mechanism. With two propellers, turning in opposite directions, each would counteract the torque of the other.

The propellers were made of wood, carved to the proper shape by the two brothers. They were mounted behind the wings as pushers, midway between top and bottom wings of the biplane. From their shafts ran bicycle chains to the main crankshaft of the engine, which rested on the bottom wing alongside the operator.

A Day to Remember

Finally, in the fall of 1903, they were ready. They took their plane and motor to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. There they assembled the craft and tested the engine. There were accidents, breaks in the mechanisms that had to be repaired, parts that had to be strengthened. They prepared the greased wooden track along which the plane was to take off. Their craft had no wheels, as the Wrights concluded that sled-like runners would be safer on the uneven ground of the sandy flatlands.

On December 16th the breeze was too weak to attempt a take-off, and on the 17th it was very strong. But the brothers were impatient, after all their years of patient trial and study. They decided to try flying in the brisk breeze. Only a handful of people from a near-by fishing village came to watch them.

The engine was started. Orville Wright lay down on the bottom wing, adjusted the controls, speeded up the motor. The propellers whirled, the craft moved forward, gaining speed. Wilbur Wright ran along beside it, steadying the wing. Then the runners left the track, the craft flew up into the air about ten feet. The wind made it dip toward earth, but the controls devised by the Wrights proved themselves in that first crucial test. They brought the plane up level again!

Then, more than a hundred feet from the spot where it had left the earth, the airplane came down smoothly on its runners. Man had flown through the air at last!

The Wright brothers made three more flights on that great day in 1903. On the last, Wilbur flew 852 feet and stayed in the air 59 seconds.

There were four factors in the planes that made them fly. Wings were of the correct size and shape to give enough lift as they moved through the air. Propellers efficient enough to push the machine through the air at almost thirty miles an hour, thus enabling the wings to create the necessary lift. A motor powerful enough to drive the propellers without adding too much weight to be lifted. Controls made it possible for the craft to be kept even and straight in its flight.

With these basic necessities, the Wrights flew. But the difference between flying and not flying was very slim. If the plane had weighed another hundred pounds, or if the motor had given four less horsepower, the craft might not have moved off the ground an inch.

Engines, propellers, wings, controls—all have gone through many changes. They had to be improved before planes could carry passengers, cargo, and guns—and with safety.

But the basis of flight remains the same—the same as that discovered and developed by the Wrights. Many people feel that their invention is the greatest single achievement in the history of mankind. But at the time almost no one noticed it. One newspaper man, who heard about the first flights at Kitty Hawk, sent a story to his New York paper about them. The editor almost fired him for wasting time and money on such a ridiculous tale.

France Led the World

The Wrights patented the control devices which they had developed, and they kept working to improve their machines. But they needed money. When they inquired, they found that branches of the United States government did not seem interested in spending any money developing an airplane.

A Brazilian who lived in France, Santos-Dumont, had been experimenting with igid balloons that could be steered. He turned to heavier-than-air machines and built a strange contraption shaped like a bunch of box kites arranged in a letter T. He used some of the ideas of the Wrights and, in 1906, he flew in the air. Strangely, his feat received more notice than that of the Wrights, and for some time many people thought that Santos-Dumont had been the first to fly.

Another Frenchman named Henri Farman flew nearly half a mile, in 1906, in a plane that looked a great deal like Wright's machine.

The Wrights decided that there was more interest in flying in France than in the United States, so they went there. They sold the French rights to their patents for $100,000 and thus obtained money to carry on their work.

In 1908, Henri Farman received a prize of about $10,000 for flying on airplane in a complete circle of more than half a mile. On another flight he remained in the air three and a half minutes and covered a mile and a quarter. But a few months later another Frenchman, Delagrange, went two and a half miles in six and a half minutes. Farman beat that record with a flight lasting twenty minutes. Next, Delagrange stayed up thirty minutes, and then Farman flew more than twenty-four miles in forty-two minutes.

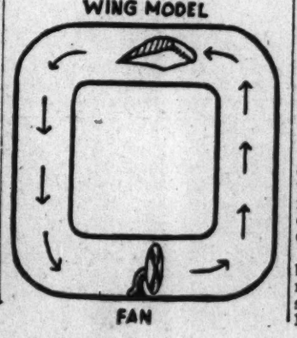
Such contests were much more than a game or mere striving for records and prizes. Each flight taught men a little more about flying machines.

Meanwhile, the Wrights had finally interested the United States Army in flying, and the Signal Corps ordered a plane. In 1908, it was tested at Fort Myer, Virginia where it made three great flights. The first lasted fifty-seven and a half minutes, the second an hour and three minutes. On the third, Orville Wright traveled nearly four miles in only six minutes of flight.

Three days later, he flew forty-five miles in one hour and a quarter—and the world was amazed. Many men began to believe that something might be made of this flimsy, unstable, and troublesome machine, the airplane.

(To be continued next Thursday)

WING MODEL



FAN

A Letter From Home

"The saddest thing in camp," said a seventeen-year-old lad from the Naval Training Station, "is the sight of the boy who does not get a letter from home when the mail is given out."

Young people often ask what they can do to help win this war. One answer is this—write letters to the boys and men in camp. Write not only to members of your own family but to those who have lived in the neighborhood, who perhaps went to school with you.

Write cheerful letters, homey letters, telling the news about people and things that are dear and familiar to their hearts. And whatever you do, the boys say, don't "gripe" about the gasoline situation or the rationing of food. Rather tell them the things you are doing to produce and conserve more food. Tell them of ways you are helping in the home so the adults can do a bigger job in their way for victory.

You might keep a folder or envelope of clippings and notes to draw from when you are ready to write letters. If you make it a point to write down the things you hear and see you will not forget them when letter writing time comes.

D. E.

Churchill's Report on French Denies Political Dictation

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill disclosed to the House of Commons today that both the American and British Governments had asked Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud June 19 for assurances that there would be no important change in the French command in North Africa at present.

The Prime Minister also declared that the two French leaders had been asked to satisfy Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief in North Africa, that the present French military commander in that area, General Giraud, had effective control of the French forces there.

The assurance was requested, Mr. Churchill added, "in view of the prolonged discussions between the French leaders in Algiers on questions involving the character and control of the French armed forces and the serious effect which this might have on the furtherance of the war effort and the safety of Allied forces."

The representation to the French Committee of National Liberation, the Prime Minister said, "was made on military grounds and implied no decision to invest Eisenhower with full control over the political organization in North Africa."

Churchill said he deprecated "giving any undue attention to the personality aspect of the new French organization."

"The Committee is working on the basis of collective responsibility and it is our hope that all its members will merge their personal and individual interests for the common good of France," the Prime Minister declared.

"The British Government have consistently encouraged the union of Frenchmen in the fight against the Axis and for the liberation of France."

Laborite Emanuel Shinwell asked whether Mr. Churchill would make a statement on a reported "decision to invest full control in General Eisenhower over the French political organization in North Africa and whether the British Government is a party to this decision."

"It has never been the British Government's policy to support any one member of the Committee of National Liberation rather than another," the Prime Minister replied.

"Taking a longer view, I would say it is not the policy of the United States and British Governments that their armies, upon whom the burden must rest, or the French forces equipped by them, shall be used to impose on France, directly or indirectly, any particular military leader, but rather to make sure that the broad and settled will of the masses of the French people, expressed under conditions of freedom, shall decide upon the future government of their country."

Capt. Frederick John Bellenger, Laborite, asked:

"Is the House to understand from the Prime Minister's statement that, in order to assure the safety of Allied troops and their communications, that it is necessary General Giraud shall remain in supreme command of the French military forces?"

Mr. Churchill replied emphatically: "I certainly consider it necessary at the present time."

The Prime Minister reiterated that the main direction of the North African campaign was under United States authorities and said "personally I am in the closest accord with the President upon all these steps that are taken."

Rationing and Price Control In League Postwar Program

PRINCETON, N. J., July 1 (AP)—Out of the wreckage of hopes which rose and crumbled after World War I, the League of Nations has evolved a foundation for reconstruction after this conflict.

The idea, proposed in a report published here, would be that, if the individual attains economic security, so, too, will the nation. And if national and international depressions can be licked, many of the causes of war will evaporate.

The committee which drafted the report has been studying means of preventing or easing depressions since January, 1938.

Under its plan, domestic rationing and price controls, flow of raw materials and finished goods, and currency pegging would be regulated throughout the world long enough after the war to permit full conversion from war production to peace production without the boom, inflation, and collapse that followed the first world conflict.

Sanctions Omitted

Gone from the picture are the covenants, sanctions machinery, and disarmament systems.

"Almost all the ills which beset the world between 1918 and 1939 were due to the first two years after the Armistice," said Dr. Alexander Loveday, Director of the League Economic and Financial Committees since 1919, in explaining the background of the plan.

"The Allies gave food as charity to the war-torn nations of Europe and let business try to do the rest. Private business based on profit couldn't undertake reconstruction where profit couldn't be made. Consequently, there was inflation from which the world never recovered."

Wartime economy controls would be lifted under the plan as rapidly as production could change over to meet civilian demands, but no faster.

"No country," says the report, "can keep business active if central control and singleness of purpose are lacking."

No Postwar Boom

Assuming the right of every individual to a job, it says this can be assured only if there is no boom, no inflation, no orgy of spending cashed war bonds, savings, or demobilization bonuses.

The lid would be kept on inflation by a continuation of clothes rationing, price ceilings, and priorities on raw materials, although these restrictions would be lifted by degrees as products became more plentiful.

Spending would be curtilled further by tapering wartime taxes on private incomes only as reconstruction and conversion neared completion.

Food rationing would end as soon as war-stripped nations could produce normal quotas of their own food supplies.

The shift of workers from war to civilian production and the absorbing of war veterans into industry would be handled, under the League scheme, by government employment services which had handled manpower during the war.

$20,000,000 Child Care Plan Gets Indorsement of Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—After eliminating various objections, the Senate has given its approval to a $20,000,000-a-year program for care of children of war workers despite a continuing dispute as to Government policy on the subject.

The $20,000,000, to be matched by equal funds from the states, would be used for foster home care, and for school extension programs as well as for operation of day care centers.

The only government aid to day nurseries at the present time is being distributed by the Federal Works Administration under the Lanham Act. This agency has converted Work Projects Administration nurseries and established new child-care centers to the number of 3,000 since the war began. The funds in the Thomas bill, passed yesterday, would be distributed by the Federal Security Agency, the Children's Bureau, and the Office of Education.

Rivalry between the agencies came to a head yesterday on a hearing before the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds over who should administer child-care funds under a new $200,000,000 Lanham Act appropriation now being asked by the F. W. A.

Charles P. Taft, Director of Community Services for the FSA, told the Committee that the FWA is a construction agency and not therefore the proper agency to administer the war school program. He asked for an amendment transferring funds for war school services to the FSA, to be administered by the Office of Education and the Children's Bureau.

Dr. Martha Eliot, of the United States Children's Bureau, argued that children under two, requiring individual care, could not be properly taken care of in nurseries established under the Lanham Act.

Drafting of an increasing number of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers means a larger demand for such services, even though the War Manpower Commission has tried to discourage women with young children taking jobs.

Indication that President Roosevelt is maintaining a neutral position in the inter-agency fight was seen in two letters filed with the Committee.

One, a letter written to Miss Harriet Houdlette of the American Association of University Women, expressed satisfaction that the organization was backing the Thomas bill "to develop wartime services through full utilization of the resources of existing agencies concerned with the education, welfare and health of children."

The other, from the President to Mrs. Florence Kerr, in charge of FWA child care projects, said she has done a "good job" and expressed the hope that she would continue to be responsible for it.

Roman Catholic objection to the Thomas bill was eliminated by a Senate amendment making it possible for their schools and other "nonprofit" private institutions to get Government funds even where state laws do not allow it.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah told the Senate the amendment would make it possible for any state institution which can fit into a state plan and "which would be acceptable to the Administrator and consistent with the spirit of the law" to function and the Federal Government would pay when the states would not.

The amendment reads as follows:

"If in any state the state agency responsible for administering or supervising the administration of an approved state plan is not authorized by state law to make payments from funds made available under this Act to local public authorities for day care or extend school services provided by public or nonprofit private agencies in accordance with the state plan, the Federal approving officer may certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to such local public authorities such parts of the total amount to be paid for carrying out the state plan as may be designated in such plan and estimates submitted therewith."

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 942,410
1942 vol. to date . 171,484,418
1942 vol. to date 51,784,756

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wed'day	52.2	Prev. day	51.9
Month ago	52.0	Year ago	35.2
1943 high	52.2	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott L pf (4)	1	111	111	111	+ ½
Air & Sir (3g)	50	50	50	50	
Adams Exp 1.25g	29	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Addressograph (1)	2	28¼	20	20	— ⅝
Air Reduction (1a)	×9	47¼	46¾	47	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Allegheny Corp	31	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Allegheny pf 5a	20	23¼	23	23¼	— ⅛
Allegh pf 5.50a	72	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	5	40	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Allegh Ludl 5 .70g	21	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ½
Allied Ch&Dye 4a	4	160¼	160	160	
Allied Mills (1½g)	1	22¼	22	22	— ½
Allied Strs'L.45g	13	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½g	43	42⅞	41½	42½	+1⅛
Alpha P Cem (1½g)	15	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet. (2)	2	84	84	84	— ½
Am Aq Chem 1.20	5	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½a	17	71	70	70¼	+ ½
Am Bank Note .40g	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Am Bosch (1¼e)	1	8½	8¾	8½	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	3	40	40	40	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	42	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Am Can (3)	20	90½	89½	90¼	+ ¼
Am Can pf (7)	×150	180½	179	199	—1½
Am Car&Fdy (2e)	14	42⅞	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅜
Am C&F pf 10¾g	3	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅜
Am Ch & Cable 1a	2	23½	23½	23½	
Am Ch&Chl pf 5	20	114	114	114	
Am Chicle (4a)	50	110	110	110	+1¼
Am Colortype .30g	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Am Cryst Sug (1½g)	1	16	16	16	
Am C S 6%pf6	1	101	100½	101	+ ½
Am Distill	15	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am European 1½e	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am-Export L (1g)	19	28	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	28	7¾	7¼	7¼	
Am & F P 2pf	33	24⅞	24½	24¼	— ⅛
Am&FP $7 1.92t	1	87	87	87	+ ⅛
Am-Haw SS 1½g	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	10	69	69	69	+ ⅛
Am Ice	22	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Am Internat 1½e	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .30e	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
Am Inv pf 2½	×20	43½	43½	43½	+1
Am Locomotive	67	15⅜	14⅝	15¼	— ¼
Am Loco pf 3½k	4	109	107¼	107¼	−2
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Am Metal (1)	8	24¼	23¾	24	— ⅛
Am News 1.80	×190	31¾	31½	31¾	
Am Pow & Lt	24	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	45	34⅞	34	34⅞	+1¼
Am P & L $5 pf	79	31¾	30⅝	31¾	+1¼
Am Rad & St .30g	50	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Am Roll Mill .40e	165	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	×520	64⅜	63¼	64⅜	+ ⅞
Am Sat Raz ½pg	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am Seating (½pg)	1	16	16	16	
Am Ship Bld 2g	×40	32	32	32	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	10	42	41¼	42	+ ⅞
Am Sm&R pf 7	×40	153	152¾	153	+1¾
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	14	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stores (3/4g)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	9	17¼	16	17¼	+1¼
Am Sug Ref 1½pg	5	29½	29	29	— ½
Am Sum Tob (1g)	2	29½	28½	28½	— ½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	155⅜	154½	155	
Am Teb B (3a)	6	61	61	61	
Am Tob pf (6)	×50	145⅜	145⅜	145⅜	
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	84	12⅜	11¾	12¼	+ ⅜
Am Viscose (1g)	4	47¼	47	47¼	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	27	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen	29	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	5	72½	71¾	71¾	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	6	6	6	6	
Anaconda 1g	71	28	27½	28	+ ⅜
Anac W&C 1½g	×580	28¾	27¼	28¾	+ ⅜
Anchor H Gl .30g	5	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
Anch H G pf 5	×60	115⅞	115¾	115⅞	+1⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	45	45	45	+ ¼
Armour Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅛
Armstrong Ck 1½g	1	39	39	39	+ ⅜
Arnold Const (½)	2	10	10	10	
Artloom Carp .20g	1	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½pg	9	14⅞	14½	14¾	
Assc DG 2pf 7	×20	90	90	90	
Assoc Inv pf 5	×40	104½	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
Atch T & S F 3g	76	58½	57⅝	58½	+1⅛
Atch T & S F pf 5	4	86¼	85	86¼	+1¼
Atl Cst Line 1½pg	20	34⅞	34	34¾	+ ⅛
Atl Refining .30g	18	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Atl Refin pf 4	×20	112½	112½	112½	
Atlas Corp 1½g	89	12⅝	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	87	87	87	
Atlas Pow 1½pg	×80	61½	61	61½	+ ½
Austin Nichols	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k	×90	56	55½	56	+ ½
Aviation Corp .10g	60	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Baldwin Loco (3/4g)	1	36	18½	17¾	17⅞ — ⅛
Balt & Ohio	25	8⅝	8¼	8⅜ — ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	4	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar		10¾	10¼	10¼ — ⅛
Barber Asph	8	22	21⅝	22	+ ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	26	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2g	11	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½	3	27	26½	26¾	+ ¼
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	32	32	32	+ ¼
Beech-N Pack 4	1	108	108	108	
Beech-Nut Pack 4	1	117½	117⅛	117⅛	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr (1g)	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	47	39¼	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅜
Benef Ind Ln .60g	7	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	×18	67⅜	67	67¼	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	3	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
Beth Steel (3g)	70	64⅜	63¾	65⅜	+ ⅞
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	1	36	36	36	
Black & Dck 1.60	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .20g	9	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Bliss & Lau (½pg)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Boeing Airp 1g	9	18½	18½	18⅜	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	1	54	54	54	— ¼
Bond Strs 1.60	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Borden Co (.60g)	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60	22	38⅝	37⅞	38	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Brewing Cp Am 2	5	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br 1pg	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	30	29⅞	30	
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
Bklyn & Q Trans	1	½	½	½	
Bklyn-Man Tr	1	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas 1¼g	15	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
Brun-Balke (1½g)	18	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	9	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	14	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	40	108	107½	108	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel 1¼g	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Buffalo Forg .90g	4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
Bullard Co (1g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Bulova Watch (2)	4	32¼	32½	32½	— ½
Burling Mills .70g	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Burr Add M .60	9	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Term .20g	14	5⅞	5½	5½	— ¼
Bush TBnf1¾pk	10	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
Butler Bros .50g	7	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z 1¼e	1	4	4	4	
Byers (AM) Co	17	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7.20k	1	80	80	80	+ ⅛
Byron Jack 1½g	17	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1¼g	6	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet & H .45g	17	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
Campbell Wym ½pg	5	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	6	21½	21	21⅜	+ ¼
Can Sou Ry (3)	×50	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Canad Pacific	37	10¼	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Carr C & O (5)	×10	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Case (J I) Co (3)	16	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ⅛
Celanese Co (1g)	18	40¼	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	×110	117	116½	117	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	×40	124⅞	124⅝	124⅝	
Celotex Corp 1½	11	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Celotex pf (5)	×40	92	92	92	+ ½
Cent Aguirre 1½	9	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
Cent Found .10g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
C Ill Lt pf 4½	×250	107¼	106¼	107¼	+ ¼
Cent RR N J	8	16¼	15½	15½	— ½
Cent Vie Sug 2½g	1	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	6	38½	37¾	38¼	
Certain-teed Prod	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Cer-teed 6 pf	×100	56½	56½	56½	— ¼
Champ P&F pf6	×2	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
Checker Cab	1	23	22½	22½	+ ½
Ches & Ohio (3)	30	45⅝	45½	45½	— ¼
Chi & E Ill	72	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.59g	52	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	6	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 17k	5	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Ord 1½e	6	13	13	13	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	22	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Chi Tr cv pf 3	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
Chi RI pref2½g	40	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜	+ ⅛
Chicksha C Oil 1	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Co	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Chrysler Co (1½g)	32	85	83⅞	84¼	— ⅛
Cities Ice & F 1.20	7	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
C I T I&F pf6½g	×20	102½	102	102½	+1¼
City Stores	7	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
CC&StLnF 5	×20	73½	73½	73½	—1⅜
C St L pf 4½g	×70	114¼	114	114	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Crum Air Es 1½e	3	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Cuantan Sugar	5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Cuantan Sug pf	×30	146½	146	146½	
Cuf Mob & Ohio	4	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Cuf Mob & Oh pf	2	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 1	9	17	17	17	— ⅛
Ham Watch pf 6	×10	108	108	108	+1½
Harb-Walker ½pg	20	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	10	23¾	23⅜	23¾	
Hazel-Atlas G 5	×150	106	105	106	+1½
Heinz (GW) 3¼g	2	68	68	68	+1
Hercules Motor 1	2	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Hercules Powder 1g	5	85	85	85	— ¼
Hershey Choc (3)	3	65	64½	65	+1
Holland Furn (2)	2	40½	39⅜	40¼	+ ¼
Hollander (A) ¾g	1	14	14	14	
Homestake Min	4	36½	36⅜	36⅜	
Hcud-Hersh B ½e	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Houd-Hersh A 2½	1	43½	43¼	43½	
Household F pf 5	×100	110¾	110	110	
Houston Oil	40	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	2	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅞
Hudson & Man	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Hudson B M&S h2	18	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Hudson Motor	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	2	2	1⅞	2	
Illinois Central	11	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅜
Ill Cent LL (4)	×50	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
Inspts P&L .90g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon (2)	2	43½	42⅜	42¾	—1¼
Inger-Rand (3g)	5	95⅞	53½	53½	—2½
Inland Steel (2g)	3	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ¼
Inspirat C Cop ½pg	11	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Insuransh ct (.20)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	2	35¼	35	35	
Interchem pf 6	×50	113	113	113	−1
Intercon Rub (1e)	2	8¼	8	8	
Interlake Iron ½pg	43	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Int Bus Mach 6a	2	170	170	170	+1
Int Harvester (2)	11	73¾	72½	73	−1
Int Harv pf (7)	×20	172	171½	172	+ ⅛
Int Hydro-Elec A	5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Int Min&Ch½pg	22	18¾	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Int Min & Ch pf 4	3	66	65½	65	+1
Int Mining	54	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	35	33	32⅝	32¾	
Int Paper	42	12½	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
Int Paper pf (5)	13	57½	56½	57½	+1¼
Int Ry Cen Am	14	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
I Rv CAnf 1¼k	×50	64¾	64¾	64¾	+1¾
Int Salt 1g	1	42	42	42	+ ¼
Int Shoe (1.80)	4	35¾	35½	35½	— ¼
Int Tel & Tel	82	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Int T & T for ct	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Inter Dep Strs ¾ag	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Jarvis (WB) .60g	4	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea (1)	3	31½	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
Johns-Manville 1g	2	65⅞	65¾	65⅞	+ ⅛
Jones & L Stl 1½pg	64	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	3	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅜
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	3	78⅜	78	78⅜	+ ⅛
Joy Mfg (.40g)	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Kalam St & F .60	11	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ⅝
Kan City South	8	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Kan City So pf 2e	1	26	26	26	+ ⅜
Kelsey-H W A1½	2	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Kelsey-H B 1½g	2	16	16	16	
Kendall pf 6a	×20	108½	108½	108½	— ½
Kennecott Cop 1e	87	32	31½	31⅞	+ ¼
Keystone S&W 1½g	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Kimberly-Clark (1)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
Kresge SS (1½g)	3	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	14	30½	29¾	30½	+ ⅞
Kresge Dep St ¼ag	5	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	8	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
Laclede Gas	×30	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas pf	×1	71	70½	71	+ ¼
Lee Rub & T 3/4g	3	39	38⅞	39	+ ¼
Lehigh Port C 1½g	6	27¾	26¾	27¾	+ 1½
Lehigh P C pf 4	×50	115	115	115	
Lehigh Val Coal	1	2	2	2	
Lehigh V Coal pf	7	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Lehigh Val RR	14	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Lehman Corp (1a)	11	30⅜	30	30	
Lehn & Fink .70g	3	21¾	21	21⅛	—⅜
Lerner Stores (2)	×1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Lib-O-F Glass 1½g	8	41⅞	41½	41½	— ⅜
Libby McN&L .45g	93	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Liggett & My (3)	2	68½	68½	68½	
Liggett & My B 3	5	72¼	71¾	72¼	+ ⅞
Lima Locomo 1g	2	40½	40½	40½	— ½
Link-Belt (2)	2	40¼	40	40	
Lion Oil Ref (1)	5	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
Liquid Carb (1a)	5	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Lockheed Airc 1g	13	20¾	20½	20⅜	— ⅛
Loew's Inc (2)	6	61½	61	61¼	+ ¼
Lone Star Cem (3)	5	50¾	50⅜	50¾	+ ¼
Long-Bell Lumb A	26	11	10⅞	11	+1
Loose-W Biscuit 1	10	26¼	25¾	26¼	
Lorillard (P) ½pg	15	21⅜	20½	20¾	— ⅛
Louisv & Nash 2g	4	74	74	74	— ⅛
Macy (RH) Co (2)	8	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Mad Sq Gar (1½g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Manhat Cop (¾ag)	7	19⅞	19½	19½	— ¼
Manati Sugar	8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Maracaibo Oil Exp	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Marine Midl .16g	9	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Mkt St Ry pr pf	×350	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Marshall Field 80	18	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
Martin (GL) 1¼g	24	21½	20¾	21	
Martin-Parry	55	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Masonite Cp (1a)	4	40½	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
MathiasonAlk(½g)	9	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
May Dept Strs (3)	9	55	54	55	+1¼
Maytag Co	12	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
McCrory Strs (1)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
McInt Porc h2.22a	5	44½	44¼	44¼	— ¾
McKess & Rob (1)	22	25⅜	25	25	— ⅛
McLellan Strs .40a	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Mead Cp pf 6	×10	82	82	82	
Mead pfBww5½	×40	72½	72½	72½	
Melville Shoe (2)	2	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
Mengel Co (¼e)	24	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Mengel 5 pf 2½	×280	40¼	40	40	+ ½
Mesta Mach 1¾ag	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
Mic-Cont Pet .40g	10	24½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
Midland Stl Pr 1g	10	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
Minn-Hon Reg (2)	1	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	— ⅜
Minn-Moline	6	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Mission Cp .85e	1	19½	19½	19½	
Mo-Kan-Texas	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	21	9¾	9	9	
Mohawk Carpet 2	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Monsanto Ch (2)	3	92	92	92	— ½
Mons'to pf C 4	×10	113	113	113	
Montgom Ward (2)	25	48½	47½	47½	— ¼
Morris & Essex	×1260	24¼	23¾	23⅞	— ⅜
Motor Prods ½pg	4	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Motor Wheel .40g	6	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
Mueller Br .80g	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Mullins Mfg B	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Murray Corp 1½g	10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Nash-Kelv 1½g	11	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Nash C & SL 1g	20	37	37	37	
Nat Acme (1g)	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	27	10½	10	10	+ ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	8	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Nat Aviation ⅝e	4	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit 1.20g	18	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
Nat Can	35	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	6	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Nat Cyl Gas (.80)	8	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod .80	16	20¼	20	20	
Nat Dept Strs(½)	×1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	18	34	33¾	34	+ ½
Nat Gypsum (¼ae)	8	10¼	10	10	
Nat Gyp pf 4½	×10	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ⅛
Nat Lead (1½)	12	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Ld pf B 6	×20	149¾	149½	149¾	+ ⅛
Nat M&Stl Cas ½pg	6	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Oil Prod ½pg	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Pow & Lt	18	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Natl Steel (3)	1	61½	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
Nat Supply	10	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
Nat Sup $2 pf 1½k	1	27	27	27	
Nat Sup 5½ pf	×120	79	78¾	79	+ ½
N S 6% pf (6)	×30	82	82	82	Jun 30
Nat Tea	8	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
Natomas Co (1)	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Nehi Corp (3ag)	30	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
Neisner Bros (1)	3	23	23	23	
Neis Br pf 4¾	×40	91	91	91	— ⅛
Newmont Min ¾ag	2	33½	33	33½	+1
Newport Ind (.40g)	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
Newp News Ship 1g	6	18¾	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
N Y Air Brake 1e	-2	41¼	40½	40½	— ¼
N Y Cent RR 1½pg	78	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
N Y Chi & St L	17	25	24	24	— ½
N Y Chi & St L pf	27	69¼	66½	68	— ¼
N Y C Omnib 1½pg	1	22	22	22	— ¼
N Y Dock	3	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
N Y Dock pf	2	27½	27¼	27¼	
N Y & Harlem 5	×100	130	122	122	+1½
N Y Lack & W	×110	51	50½	50½	
N Y N H & H	5	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
N Y Shipbuild 1½pg	2	22	21⅝	22	+ ½
Norf & West 10	×520	183¾	183½	183½	—1¼
No Am Aviat (1e)	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
No Am Co (.67f)	61	16½	15⅝	15¾	— ⅜
N Y A C 5¼pf2⅞	2	55½	55	55½	+ ⅛
Northern Pacific 1e	49	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Northwest Avrl ½e	13	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
Ohio Oil (1¼g)	115	19¼	18½	19¾	+ ⅜
O'Iver Farm Es 1g	6	49	49	49	
Omnibus Corp	15	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Oppen Col .80g	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
Otis Elevator .40g	11	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Owens-Ill Glass 2	8	63⅞	63½	63⅞	+ ⅛
Pac Am Fish (1e)	5	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Pac Coast	×40	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Pac Coast 1 pf	×10	47½	47½	47½	— ½
Pac Coast 2 pf	×20	23

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

CMP Scheme On War Goods Now Effective

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The Controlled Materials Plan—a technique for getting scarce materials into war plants—went into full effect in American industry today after a trial period that showed, its proponents said, that it was workable.

Known as "CMP" to the thousands of metal-using arsenals and factories for which its success or failure means either smooth production or stoppages, the plan still has some rough spots, WPB officials said.

Some think it is still too complex for business men to understand. Even some government officials don't fully comprehend all the regulations, and the prospect that this could result in faulty compliance and possible errors in allotment of materials to war producers has caused some concern.

About three months ago, several months after WPB had begun educating businessmen to the plan, about 700 industry executives were asked at a meeting in New York whether they had a sufficient working knowledge to operate under it. Less than eight per cent said yes. Not one thought he knew CMP thoroughly.

A WPB spokesman said that field reports now indicate a generally improved understanding and liking for CMP, but conceded that "a major red tape cutting" was in order, to help smaller manufacturers.

CMP provides a direct allocation system for getting materials to producers, replacing broken-down priority system and a semi-priority device called the Production Requirements Plan (PRP). The old method failed largely because it didn't insure that a producer of aircraft, for instance, would get propellers as fast as he could make planes, or that scarce materials mightn't be tied up in propellers and engines because they were ahead of airframes.

ARLINGTON MILLS

DIVIDEND NO. 136

A dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share has been declared, payable on Thursday, July 15, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, 1943. payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer

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Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup B (.20g)	4½	4½	4½
500	Air Investors	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
250	Air Inv war (2g)	1	1	1
100	Airc Access	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
50	Allied Prod (2)	33½	33½	33½
100	Allied Prod A (1¾)	25¾	25¾	25¾
200	Alum Co Am (2g)	99	99	99
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	116	115½	116½
20	Am Book (½)	113	113½	113½
1400	Am Capital B	30	30	30
300	Am Cap pf (.30k)	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	28	27¾	28
100	Am C P&L A (¾k)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Am Cit P&LB	37	37	37
600	Am Cyan B (.60)	21½	21½	21½
600	Am & Fgn P war	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2400	Am Gas&El (1.60)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	27¾	27¾	27¾
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	108½	108½	108½
50	Am Laun Mch (1g)	36½	36½	36½
2100	Am Light&Tr (1.20)	27¾	27¾	27¾
700	Am Maracaibo	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Am Meter (3c)	11	11	11
25	Am Pot & Ch (2½g)	22½	22½	22½
700	Am Republics (.10g)	50	50	50
5300	Am Superpow	10¾	10¾	10¾
150	Am Superpow 1 pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Am Superpow pf	100¼	100	100¼
200	Am Writ Pap	14	14	14
100	Amch Post P (.15g)	4	4½	4½
10	Appal El Pw pf (4½)	37	37¼	37¼
4300	Ark Nat Gas A	105¾	105¾	105¾
100	Aro Equip (.70g)	5¾	4⅞	5¼
200	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	20¾	20¾	20¾
200	Atl Coll A Co(1½g)	5½	5½	5½
500	Atlas Corp war	36	36	36
100	Atlas Ply (.60g)	2	2	2
300	Automat Prod (½g)	22¾	22¾	22¾
100	Avery & Sons (½g)	4½	4½	4½
25	Avery & S pf (1½)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Axton-Fish A	20¾	20¾	20¾
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.70)	93	93	93
2000	Baldwin Loco war	37	37	37
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	6	6	6
400	Barium Stw Stl	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Basic Refract (.20g)	2½	2½	2½
1100	Beech Aircraft	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Bellanca Airc	14½	14	14
1000	Berk & Gay Furn	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Birds S Pdy	3	3	3
400	Blisk-E W (.2)	9¼	9¼	9½
500	Blue Ridge	14½	14½	14½
100	Blumenthal (8)	21½	21½	21½
1100	Bohack (HC)	13¾	13¾	13¾
160	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	83¾	83¾	83¾
100	Bourjois (.90)	72	71½	72
1200	Bowm-Biltm	9	9	9
100	Bowm-Biltm H 2 pf	½	½	½
300	Braz Tr L&P	1	1	1
600	Brewst Aero	22	21¾	21¾
100	Bridgspt Mach	5¾	5¼	5¼
100	Brill A	4¾	4¾	4¾
125	Brill pf	6	6	6
400	Brown F&W (.10e)	72	70	72
300	Brown-P Dist	3½	3½	3½
100	Brown Rubber	13¾	13½	13¾
300	Buckeye P L (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
2000	Buf N&EP pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Buf N&EP 5 pf	15½	15¾	15¾
1000	Burry Biscuit	9¾	9¾	9½
200	Butler P H	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Calamba Sug (7a)	5	5	5
100	Cal El Pow	5¾	5¾	5¾
6500	Callite Tung (.20g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Can Marconi (.04g)	4¾	4¾	5
175	Cap City Prod (.1)	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Caro P&L 86 pf (6)	13¾	13¾	13¾
600	Carrier Corp	108	108	108
300	Catalin Am (.10e)	17½	17¼	17½
600	Cen & SW Ut	4¼	4¼	4¼
70	CenNY Pow pf (5)	95¾	95¼	95¼
500	Cessna Aire (.1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Chi Flex Shaft	10¼	9¾	9¾
500	Childs pf	80	80	80
3900	Cities Service	15¾	14¾	15¾
450	1st Bkr pf	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	City&Sub Hom (.60)	9½	9½	9½
200	City Auto Stge (.60)	8	8	8
50	Cleve El Illum	7	7	7
1200	Cleve Tract	32¾	32¾	32¾
50	Cock Shutt Pf	15¾	14¾	15¾
900	Colon Develop	11	11	11
1500	Colonial Airl	5¾	5¾	5¾
4800	Colo Fuel & I war	3¾	3¾	3¾
290	Colum G&E pf (5)	33	33	33
1000	Commwlth & So war	51	46¾	51
350	Comm P Srv			
100	Comm Wat Svc	20¾	20	20¾
200	Compo ShMvtc	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Conn G&E Bal(3.60)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Cons Gas Ut	62	61¾	62
75	Cons Mng&Sm(1a)	38	38	38
100	Cons Royalty (.20)		37¾	38
1000	ConsRetStrs(3g)	2	2	2
300	Cons&E pr pf(7)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Cons Stl Corp(1g)	94	94	94
800	ContRoll&Stl(¾g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Copper Range (½g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
500	Cornue G Min	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Cosden Petro	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Cosden Petro pf	21	20¾	21
1700	Creole Pet	24½	24	24½
2500	Croft Bhewing	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Crowley Milner	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Crown C Pet	4	4	4
100	Crown C Int A (.20k)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Crown Drug (.05e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1500	CubanAtlEur (2½e)	20¾	20½	20¾
400	Darby Pet (.75g)	17¾	17½	17½
50	Davenp Hos (.40g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Dayton Rub (½g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Derby Oil	19¼	19¼	19¼
140	Derby Oil pf (4k)	31¾	31¾	31¾
1200	Det Gray Ir	79	77½	78½
200	Det Mich Stove (.10g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	De Vilgiss (2)	24½	24½	24½
200	Det Stl Prod (½g)	24½	24½	24½
200	Divco Twin Trk (¼e)	18½	18½	18½
400	Eagle Pich Li (.20g)	6	6	6
1300	Duro-Test (.05g)	3	2¾	3
800	East Gas & F	2¾	2¼	2¼
450	East G & Fdpf 2¾K	34	33½	33½
50	East G&Fprpf (4½)	56¾	56¾	56¾
200	East Sta pf A	38	38	38
100	East Sta pf B	27½	27¾	27¾
100	East Eug As pf 2½K	40	40	40
11100	El Bond & Sh	8¾	8¾	8¾
1400	El Bond &Sh pf (6)	8	7¾	7¾
600	El Bond Sh $5 pf (5)	69½	69½	69½
300	El P&L 2 pf A	65	64	65
100	El P&L war	36	34½	36
200	Emerson Elec (.20G)	1½	1½	1½
500	Equity Corp	8¼	8¼	8¼
500	Esquire Inc (20G)	1½	1½	1½
100	Eversharp Inc (¾g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Fairchild Av (1e)	15	15	15
100	Fairchild En&Air	9¼	9	9¼
1000	FalstaffBrew (.60)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Fansteel Met (¼e)	11½	11½	11½
100	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	20½	20	20
25	Fla P&L 47 pf (7)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Ford Mot Can A (h1)	99¼	99¼	99¼
1100	Ford Mot Ltd (.111g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Froedt G&M (.80)	5	4¾	5
50	Fuller (QA) (2e)	16	16	16
50	Gen Finan pf A (½)	13¾	13¾	13¾
700	Gen Shares	7¾	7¾	7¾
30	Gen T & R pf (6)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Gen Wat G&E pf (2)	110	110	110
700	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	39	39	39
25	Godchaux Sug A (3g)	37	37	37
100	Godchaux Sug B	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Goldfield Con	5-32	5-32	5-32
400	Grand Rap V (.05g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Gt Atl & P nv (2¼g)	82	81	82
4900	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	34	33	34
	Gulf Oil (1)	47	46¾	47
300	Hall Lamp (.20g)	6	6	6
100	Hammer Pap (½g)	23	23	23
100	Hartford Ray vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Hazeltine (1g)	31	31	31
100	Hearn D Strs	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Mecla Mfg (.05g)	7	7	7
200	Heyden Chem (.20g)	23¼	23¼	23¼
300	Hoe (R)&So A	27½	27¼	27½
100	Holl C Gold (h.65)	8¾	8¾	8¾
800	Humble Oil (¾g)	73½	72¾	73½
200	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	9	9	9
100	Ill Iowa Pow	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Ill IowaPwpf (1¼k)	37½	37½	37½
500	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	12½	12½	12½
10	Ind Svc 7% pf	34½	34½	34½
100	Ins Co N Am (2½g)	82½	82½	82½
200	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	Int Hyd-El pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Int Indust	4¼	4¼	4¼
4100	Int Petrol (h1)	17¾	17	17¾
500	Int Pet reg (h1)	11¾	11½	11¾
100	Int Util A	1-32	1-32	1-32
2300	Int Util B	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Invest Roy (.04)	1	1	1
500	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	17¾	17¾	17¾
70	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	86	86	86
200	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	93	93	93
600	Kingston Prod (.10g)	4	3¾	4

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

20	Koppers Co pf	95¾	95¾	95¾
100	Krueger Brew	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13¼	13	13¼
200	Lane-Wells	11½	11	11½
400	Lehigh C&N	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Line Material (½e)	12¼	12⅛	12¼
50	Ligton pf (1½)	23	23	23
50	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	15¾	15¾	15¾
500	Lone Star Gas	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Long Is Lig	2	2	2
350	Long Is L pf B	42¼	42¾	42¼
1400	Louis L&E (.20g)	38½	38¼	38¼
100	Margay Oil (1)	7¼	7¼	7¾
300	McWill Dredg (½g)	19	19	19
200	Merritt-C & S	12	12	12
1500	Mesabi Iron	7½	7½	7½
1800	Metal Tex (.10e)	2¼	2	2
100	Michigan Sug	2¼	2	2
300	Mid St P A vtc	1	1	1
200	Mid St P B vtc	7¾	7¾	7¾
600	MidWestCorp (.20g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
50	MidStl Inc um (2)	8¾	8¾	8¾
75	Midvale (1g)	19	19	19
500	Mid West Ref (.10g)	29½	29¼	29¾
100	Min J Veeh (½g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
8400	Molybdenum (.4g)	12	12	12
200	Monogram (.15g)	12½	11¾	12½
500	Mt City Cop (.15g)	3½	3¾	3½
100	Mount Prod (½k)	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Mount St Pow (1½)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	MuskegPRing (.45g)	17	17	17
200	Muskogee (¼g)	12	12	12
8100	Nat Bellas Hess	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Nat Candy (1¼g)	2	1¾	2
200	Nat Cont (.1)	24	24	24
1300	Nat Fuel G (.1)	11¾	11½	11¾
50	Nat P&Ld pf (6)	113	113	113
100	Nat Sug Ref (¾g)	101¾	101¾	101¾
400	Nat Un Rad	18¾	18¾	18¾
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	3¾	3¾	3¾
125	NEPA 6%pf (3k)	110	110	110
20	New Eng G&A (2¾g)	47¼	47¼	47¼
600	N J Zinc (1½g)	101¾	101¾	101¾
500	N Mex&Ariz Ld	6½	6½	6½
300	NY&HonRos(1.10g)	2¾	2¼	2¼
20	NY P&L $6 pf	24¼	24¼	24¼
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	101¼	101¼	101¼
50	NYStaE&Gpf (5.10)	111½	111½	111½
100	NY Wat Svc pf	08	108¾	109
20400	Niag Hud Pow	52	51¾	52
925	Niag Hud 1 pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Niag Hud 2pf	82½	81¾	82¼
10500	Niag Hd A war	72	70	70
1100	Niles-Bem-P	1-32	1-32	1-32
1600	Nor Am Lt & Pow	10¾	10¾	10¾
225	Nor Am L & P pf	7	7	7
200	Nor AmRayA	65¾	65½	65½
100	Nor AmRayB	32¼	31¾	32½
10	N Ind PS 6 pf (6)	31¾	31¾	31¾
300	Nor Sta Pw A	101¼	101¼	101¼
900	Ogden Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Ohio Brass B	41¼	41¼	41¼
20	Ohio Ed pf (6)	102	101½	102
20	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	102	101½	102
25	Ohio P S 6 pf (6)	114½	114½	114½
600	Pac Pub Svc pf (1.30)	107½	107½	107½
23300	Pantepec Oil Ven	18	18	18
100	Prkrsburg R & R ⅛g	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Penin Tel (2)	17¼	17¼	17¼
1300	Pennroad (¼e)	32	32	32
1600	Pa-Cent Airl	16½	16½	16½
90	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	83¾	83¾	83¾
60	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	94	93½	93¾
150	PaWat&Pow (4)	99	98¼	98½
50	Pepperell (10)	95¾	95	95
1000	Pharis T & R (.30e)	117¾	117¾	117¾
200	Phila Co (.45g)	7	7	7
2600	Phoenix Sec	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	PiedmGovern (.30g)	21¾	21¾	21½
600	Pioneer Gold	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	77¾	77¾	77¾
70	Pitts&Lake E 2½g	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Pitts Pl Gl (1½g)	61¾	61½	61¾
600	Polaris Mng (.05e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Potrero Sugar	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Pratt&Lam (.80g)	9½	9½	9½
100	Pressed Met (.75g)	28½	28½	28½
800	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	61¾	61¾	61¾
50	Quaker Oats (4)	72½	72½	71½
1200	RKO opt war	87¾	87¼	87¾
50	Rwy & Lgt Sec (.30g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
400	Raym Conc (1a)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Raytheon Mfg	16½	16½	16½
100	Red Bank Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Reiter-Fost	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Republic Avia (¼g)	4	4	4
100	Root Pet	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Russeks F Ave (¼g)	4	4	4
200	Ryan Aero (.55e)	57¾	57¾	57¾
300	Ryan Cons Pet (.20)	5¾	5¾	5¾
9700	St Regis Pap	5¾	5¾	5¾
2500	Salt Dome Oil	4	4	4
100	Savoy Oil	7½	7½	7½
100	Schiff Co	2	2	2
500	Schulte (DA)	15¾	15¾	15¾
350	Schulte (DA) pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Scovill Mfg	35	34½	35
130	Scran-SBW pf	29	29	29
100	Seeman Bros (.30e)	51½	50	51½
300	Seiberling Rub (½g)	39	39	39
2900	Selected Indus	9¾	9¼	9¼
100	Selected Ind cv	11¾	11¾	11¾
600	Sentry S Con	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Seton Leather (½g)	8½	8¾	8¾
100	Shat-Denn (.1g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Sherw-Wms pf (3)	37¾	37¾	37¾
400	Solar Aire (.10g)	117	117	117
600	Somotone (.10g)	3½	3¾	3½
100	Sosa Mfg (.10g)	3½	3¾	3½
500	So Penn Oil (1.60)	51¾	51¾	51¾
200	SoCEdC pf (1¾)	45½	45½	46½
100	So Phosphate (.20g)	30¾	30	30
1400	Southl Royal (.40)	5¾	5¾	5¾
20	Spalding 1 pf (2)	10¾	10	10¾
100	Span & Gen reg	27½	27½	27½
1500	Spencer Shoe (¼e	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	St Oil Ky (1)	17	17	17
100	St Pow & L B	16¾	16¾	16¾
150	St Pow&L pf	1	1	1
400	Stand Prod (.40e)	43	43	43
100	Sterchi Br Strs(.30g)	9	9	9
800	Sullivan Mach (3.45)	43¾	43¾	43¾
1300	Sunray Oil (.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Technicolor	47¾	47¾	47¾
200	Texon Oil & L (.20g)	12¾	12½	12¾
50	Thew Shovel (1g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Tilo Roof (.20g)	21	21	21
500	Tob Sec Ltd D (.015g)	7	7	7
100	Trans-Lux	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Transwest Oil (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1700	Tri-Cont war	15¼	15¼	15¼
300	Uuen Realiz	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Unexcelled Mfg	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Unin G Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
4700	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	6½	6½	6½
3900	Unit Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Unit Gas pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Unit Gas war	120½	120½	120½
1600	Unit Lt & Pw A	⅝	⅝	⅝
5600	Unit Lt & Pow B	⅝	⅝	⅝
900	Unit Lt & P pf	5	5	5
10	Unit Sh M pf	82½	82¼	82½
50	US & I Sec pf	46¾	46¾	46¾
700	U S Foil B	78¾	78¾	78¾
500	United Stores	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Unit Wall Pap (.11e)	½	½	½
100	Univ Cooler B	3	3	3
1200	Univ Pict vtc	2	2	2
75	Utah P&L pf ($3½k)	19	18¾	18¾
100	Vauspar pf (2¼e)	61	60¾	61
200	Vogt Mfg (.80)	28¼	28	28
100	West Va C & C (⅝e)	9¾	10	10
900	West Air Lines	5	5	5
100	WolverinePCem (¼e)	10	10	10
800	Wright Harg (h.40)	4¼	4	4¼
	Total stock sales today (estimated), 390,000 shares; ytar ago, 43,825 shares.	3	3	3

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
10	Am P&L 5s 2016	104½	104½	104½
2	Ark P&L 5s 56	106½	106½	106½
6	As Elec 4½s 53	71½	71½	71½
27	As G&E 5s 50	22½	22	22½
3	As G&E 5s 48	22½	22½	22½
	Beaver Val 4½s 49	3	2¾	2¾
	Bell T Can 5s 57B	22½	22⅜	22⅜
3	Birm El 4½s 68	115¾	115¾	115¾
3	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Can Nor P 5s 53	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
52	Cen St El 5½s 54	98¾	98¾	98¾
7	Cen St El 5s 48	96¾	96½	96½
3	Cities Ser 5s 58	36¾	36½	36½
28	Cities Ser 5s 50	94¼	94¼	94¼
	Cit SP&L 5½s 49	96	95½	95½
25	Cont G&E 5s 58A	96	96	96
5	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	97¼	97	97
24	East G&F 4s 56A	103¼	103¼	103¼
16	Elec P&L 5s 2030	89½	88½	89
	Fla P&L 5s 54	98¾	98¾	98¾
13	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Great Nor P 5s 50 st	97¾	97	97¾
2	Ill Pow&L 5s 53	109	109	108
4	Ind Svc 5s 50	107¼	107	107
1	Ind Svc 5s 63A	90	89½	89½
15	Int P Ser 7s 52F	89	89	89
2	Inters Pow 6s 52	30	29¾	30
7	Inters Pow 5s 57	51¾	51¼	51¾
1	Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	85	84½	84½
3	Lou P&L 5s 57	64¼	64¼	64¼
1	Metro Ed 4s 85G	109¼	109¼	109¼
5	Miss Riv P 5s 51	111	111	111
8	Nebr Pow 4½s 81	111	111	111
13	N Eng G&E 5s 50	109½	109½	109½
2	N Eng G&E 5s 48	69¾	69¾	69¾
33	N Eng G&E 5s 47	69½	69½	69½
13	N Eng Pow 5¼s 54	69¾	69½	69¾
4	N Eng Pow 5s 48	96	95¾	95¾
1	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	94	94	94
4	Pac P&L 5s 55	110½	110½	110½
2	Pen Pen P&L 4½s 77	104½	104½	104½
5	Pen Cen P&L 5s 79	105¾	105¾	105¾
19	Queens Bor G 5¼s 52	107	107	107
3	Scullin Stl 3s 51	89½	89	89½
3	So Cal Ed 3s 65	95	95	95
2	Spalding 5s 89	105	105	105
7	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	73	73	73
1	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	81½	81¼	81½
1	Stand G&E 6s 51	81¾	81¾	81¾
2	Stand G&E 6s 57	81¾	81¾	81¾
12	Stand P&L 6s 57	81¾	81¾	81¾
2	Starrett Corp 5s 50	81¼	81	81
7	Tex El S 5s 60	29	29	29
1	Tex P&L 5s 56	108	108	108
12	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	109	108	109
5	Unit L&Ry $5½s 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
3	Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	102	102	102
1	Utah P&L 4½s 44	117¼	117¼	117¼
1	Wash Ry&El 4s 51	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Wash Wat P 3½s 64	109½	109½	109½
3	Den Mg Bk 5s 72 IX	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Russ 5½ 1921	49	49	49
		6¼	6¼	6¼

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants

Lowly Bruins Maintain Superiority Over Braves

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Casey Stengel is beginning to wonder what a fellow has to do to beat the Cubs. In seventh place and one of the chief disappointments in this wartime National League campaign, the Windy City outfit nevertheless has made merry each time it met the Braves. By taking both ends of yesterday's relief fund double-header at Allston, 6-2 and 5-4, with 9,123 looking on, the Bruins stretched their string over the locals to six straight.

In 1943 series the Braves hold edges over the Dodgers, Reds, Pirates and Giants, yet are still searching for their initial victory over this lowly Jimmy Wilson team. Four of the meetings were decided by one run and two went into extra innings, but such facts hardly make Stengel feel any better.

Nicholson Homer

Probably the smartest move Stengel could make would by the kidnapping of Bill Nicholson. Before the double-header yesterday Al Javery picked out Nicholson as the toughest hitter in the league, and nobody who has seen the Cubs play the Braves can disagree. It was Nick's ninth inning home run off Javery, who will represent the Braves in the approaching All-Star Game at Phillie, which put the Cubs over the top in the relief fund nightcap.

The crowd, along with the results of the games, were disappointing. But, in these times, it is very difficult to sell charity or relief shows to the people. Had a better club—that is, a club higher in the race—been playing the Braves, or had the show been staged on a Saturday or Sunday, the attendance certainly would have been larger. As Bob Quinn said late yesterday: "The turnout was not poor because the people didn't know about the affair, because the newspapers and radio gave it a grand play, and I thank them."

Holmes Stars

The brightest spot from a local fan's standpoint was the hitting of Tommy Holmes. The center fielder with the tenor voice clouted three two-baggers and a triple for the afternoon, lifting his seasonal average to .306. He has now hit nine straight games. Furthermore, no one can blame him for the Braves' sour showing against the Cubs. For this Chicago series, Tommy's pace is a sensational .444, with 12 hits in 27 tries. Too, he has clouted four doubles, three triples and a home run. Wilson's pitchers are no mystery to him.

Of mild interest on the Braves is the home run race between Chuck Workman and Chet Ross. The latter hit his fifth to tie Charley in the fourth inning of the second game, but Chuck went out in front again in the fifth with his No. 6.

Whitey Wietelmann had another good day at the bat and in the field. He drove in two second-game runs with timely singles, and even forced the Cubs to walk him intentionally in the eighth. He has driven in 20 runs and trails only McCarthy and Workman.

* * *

Briefs . . . The touring Red Sox played a 12-inning tie at Detroit . . . Bobby Doerr saved the day by hitting a ninth-inning home run, putting the Sox ahead . . . But your old friend Pinky Higgins tied it again for the Tigers in the last half of the inning . . . Doerr now has five homers, one behind Jim Tabor . . . Tony Lupien is still going strong at bat . . . He made two hits again yesterday and has moved at a .444 gait in the most recent four engagements . . . But at .226, Tony still faces a long climb to .300.

* * *

Eddie Joost has a disturbing habit of taking third strikes . . . The fact that he usually shouts at the plate umpire does not make him look any better, either . . . The crowd yesterday was asking for Bill Brubaker . . . However, Joost has few equals, if any, as a defensive third baseman . . . Joey Burns pitches batting practice, and secretly nurses a desire to try it in a game.

Haegg to Make Western Debut Tomorrow Eve

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP)—Midwesterners whose curiosity about Gunder Haegg, the Swedish running phenomenon, has been stirred up by his invasion of the United States, get their chance to see him in action tomorrow night in the Central Amateur Athletic Union meet. But track fans haven't become over-enthusiastic about the program and it's doubful if mammoth Soldier Field will feel much of a bulge.

Owing to reports that during a race the only thing Haegg worries about is catching his breath, the local track fans feel it's only a gesture the Central A. A. U. people are making in sending Gil Dodds, Jerry Thompson, Forrest Efaw, and Roy Phillips onto the track at the same time Haegg unwinds his legs.

But after all this is only Haegg's second competitive appearance in the United States since he arrived from Sweden, and the distance is to be different from the extra-long 5,000 meters at which Gunder beat Greg Rice in New York two weeks ago. The route has been trimmed to two miles. There might be a surprise.

The Chicago Haegg ballyhoo was stunted somewhat by the fact Gunder has been doing all his conditioning in the East, and wasn't even due in town until today, barely giving him time to learn his way from the Loop to the Lakefront Stadium where he'll do his stuff.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Stout	1	0	Andrews	6	8
Javery	7	6	Barrett	5	6
Tobin	5	5	Farrell	0	0
Salvo	2	2	Talcott	0	0
Odom	2	2			

Red Sox

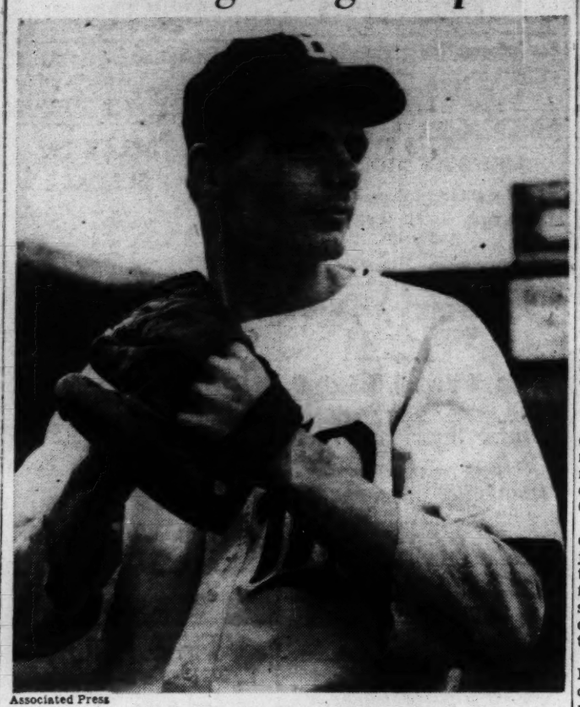
	W	L		W	L
Hughson	9	3	Lucier	2	2
Judd	7	3	Karl	1	1
Kyba	3	1	Dobson	1	5
Terry	4	2	Newsome	1	6
Brown	4	4	Woods	0	0

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Dodgers, by defeating the Phillies, moved to within one percentage point of the league-leading Cardinals.

Making a Big Jump



Associated Press

Ray Martin, Boston Braves

This 'teen-age youngster, who only a few weeks ago was hurling sensational ball for the Norwood, Mass., High School baseball team, has signed with the Braves and hopes to make a good showing before entering the Army shortly. Also a good hitter, Martin was largely instrumental in winning the State championship for his school.

All-Star Selections Named For Game in Philadelphia

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP) — An American League All-Star team heavily laden with New York Yankees and Cleveland Indians was created today from nominations submitted by the eight managers for the 10th annual game with the National League stars July 13 in Philadelphia's Shibe Park.

The Yankees and Indians each placed six players on the 25-man squad, which will be directed by Manager Joe McCarthy of New York, leaving 13 spots for men from the six other clubs.

Those were taken by four Washington Senators, three Boston Red Sox, two St. Louis Browns, and two Detroit Tigers, and one each from the Philadelphia Athletics and Chicago White Sox.

Thirteen members of the American League team which beat the Nationals last year in the New York Polo Grounds, 3 to 1, placed again, including New York Catcher Bill Dickey, nominated for the 10th straight time—he's been named for all of them—and Yankee second baseman Joe Gordon, for the fifth time. Dickey did not play last year because of injuries.

These were the manager's selections for 1943:

Pitchers—Spurgeon Chandler and Ernie Bonham, New York; Tex Hughson and Oscar Judd, Boston; Emil Leonard, Washington; Harold Newhouser, Detroit; James Bagby and Al Smith, Cleveland.

Catchers—Bill Dickey, New York; Buddy Rosar, Cleveland, and Jake Early, Washington.

Infielders—Ken Keltner and Lou Boudreau, Cleveland; Rudy York, Detroit; Joe Gordon, New York; Vernon Stephens, St. Louis; Dick Siebert, Philadelphia; Luke Appling, Chicago, and Bobby Doerr, Boston.

Outfielders—Charley Keller and John Lindell, New York; Chet Laabs, St. Louis; George Case and Bob Johnson, Washington; and Jeff Heath, Cleveland.

Coaches will be Lena Blackburne of Philadelphia and Art Fletcher of New York. Dave Keefe of Philadelphia was selected as pitcher and John Schulte of New York as catcher for batting practice. Eddie Froelich of the Yankees was designated as trainer.

Nine of the 1942 American League All-Stars now are in the service, thus explaining some of the new faces in this year's team. Gone are Pitchers Red Ruffing of New York, Al Benton of Detroit, and Sid Hudson of Washington; Catcher George Tebbetts of Detroit; Infielder Phil Rizzuto of New York, and Outfielders Ted Williams and Dom Di Maggio of Boston, and Joe Di Maggio and Tom Henrich of New York.

Combination Broken

Henrich's entry into the service breaks up the American Leaguer's great hitting combination which won the 1942 game. The Junior circuit made all its runs when Boudreau, the Cleveland Indians' manager, homered on the second pitch of the game, with Henrich following with a double and York scoring Tommy with a home run.

The National League team, dominated by St. Louis Cardinals, was announced by Manager Billy Southworth after a conference with League President Ford Frick as follows:

Pitchers—Morton Cooper, Max Lanier, and Howard Pollet, St. Louis; Truett (Rip) Sewell, Pittsburgh; Claude Passeau, Chicago; Johnny Vander Meer, Cincinnati; and Al Javery, Boston.

Catchers—Walker Cooper, St. Louis; Mickey Owen, Brooklyn, and Ernie Lombardi, New York.

Infielders—Ellsworth (Babe) Dahlgren, Philadelphia; Frank McCormick, Lonnie Frey and Eddie Miller, Cincinnati; Martin Marion and George Kurowski, St. Louis; Billy Herman, Brooklyn; and Stanley Hack, Chicago.

Outfielders — Stan Musial and Harry Walker, St. Louis; Vince Di Maggio, Pittsburgh; Bill Nicholson, Chicago; Mell Ott, New York; Fred (Dixie) Walker and Augie Galan, Brooklyn.

Batting practice pitchers—Si Johnson, Philadelphia, and Clyde Shoun, Cincinnati.

Batting practice catcher—Virgil (Spud) Davis, Pittsburgh.

Coaches—Mike Gonzales, St. Louis, and Frank Frisch, Pittsburgh.

The squad represents an incredible shakeup of playing talent. Eleven players, including six of the eight Cardinals, are absolute newcomers to all-star competition and four others were not in last year's line-up, although they had been named at some time previously.

By the same token many stars of past games are missing—among them Bucky Walters, Paul Derringer, Johnny Mize, Jimmy Brown, Terry Moore, Enos Slaughter, Joe Medwick, Whitlow Wyatt, and Arky Vaughan.

Near Surprise

Perhaps the nearest thing to a surprise on the squad was the choice of two Brooklyn outfielders. Neither Walker nor Galan is having his best year, yet for all around ability the only outfielder who might be considered crowded off the squad is Tommy Holmes, batting about .300 for the Boston Braves.

The veterans of the squad are Ott and Herman, each of whom has been named continuously since 1934. This will be the first year Medwick has missed in the same period.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AV.
Brubaker	8	2	3	0	1	.375
Nieman	86	10	27	3	10	.314
Holmes	248	26	76	2	14	.306
McCarthy	245	23	71	1	23	.290
Kluttz	77	5	20	0	6	.260
Ryan	162	16	41	1	12	.253
Workman	247	28	61	6	31	.247
Masi	84	13	20	2	11	.238
Ross	152	22	36	5	19	.237
Burns	57	5	13	1	3	.228
Wietelmann	209	16	45	0	20	.215
Joost	221	22	46	2	14	.208
Farrell	12	1	2	0	0	.167
Poland	75	5	10	0	6	.133
Cuccinello	16	1	0	0	1	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	84	7	29	0	3	.345
Partee	118	15	36	0	9	.305
Fox	238	27	67	1	16	.282
Conroy	36	5	10	1	1	.278
Peacock	48	4	13	3	16	.271
Culberson	106	14	27	2	8	.255
Tabor	225	18	55	0	29	.244
Doerr	250	22	60	5	30	.240
Simmons	98	5	22	0	11	.224
Lupien	257	22	58	0	15	.226
Lake	166	22	37	3	14	.223
Barna	57	11	12	1	7	.211
Miles	119	9	24	0	10	.202
Lazer	77	7	14	0	5	.182
Peacock	73	4	12	0	4	.164

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Four Advance To Semifinals In Golf Open

CHICAGO (AP)—Two young girls from the East who used to dream of playing golf's "major league" teed off today in the semifinal round of the Women's Western open tournament, with their dads cheering them on from the sidelines.

Catherine Fox of Glen Ridge, N. J., 18-year-old daughter of Jack Fox, Honorary President of the New Jersey P. G. A. and a former pro at Kidderminster, England, Golf Club where Katy was born, drew the gallant comebacker, Patty Berg of Minneapolis, as her opponent

Consistent Challenger

Dorothy Germain, 19-year-old daughter of a Philadelphia glue manufacturing executive, was matched with Dorothy Kirby, a consistent challenger from Atlanta, Ga.

Led by Patty, making her first competitive appearance since injuring her knee in 1941, this quartet of stars advanced to the semifinal round during yesterday's scheduled 36-hole grind which reduced the banner field from 16 to these remaining four.

Miss Germain, a sophomore at Beaver College in Philadelphia, carded a total of five birdies and wound up her efforts through 30 holes yesterday only one over par in disposing of the 1942 runner-up, Phyllis Otto of Atlantic, Iowa, and Kay Byrne of Rye, N. Y.

"And just to think she had once to choose between horseback riding and golf," said her proud dad, J. H. Germain. "As a kid she loved to ride horses and I had a hard time dragging her off of them to get her to come to supper.

Won Junior-Junior

"But she finally got interested in golf after winning a junior-junior championship of some kind, and now I have to stand around until nightfall to wait for her to come in off the links. She was quite a hockey and basketball player in school, too."

Miss Fox, who lettered in high school as captain of the boys' golf team, rushed into today's round with victories over Sports Writer Margaret Russell of Detroit and Mrs. O. H. Romadka, a Metropolitan match-play veteran of Rochester, Minn.

"She's shooting some of the finest golf in her life, and knows the game so well that she could teach me something," boasted her dad. "But I don't follow her around the course—it makes her too anxious."

Junked Putter Sets Ulrich On Path to Crown

CHICAGO, July 1 (AP)—Wally Ulrich found a junked putter in an ash can in Austin, Minn., liked the game of golf so well he invested $4.87 in a set of mail order house clubs—and became the National intercollegiate links champion.

Not in quite that swift order, however. He was only nine when he salvaged the putter, and he was 21 yesterday when he won the National Collegiate Athletic Association's 46th golf tournament at Olympia Fields, representing Carleton College at Northfield, Minn.

In between those important dates in his golfing life Wally put in a lot of hard work on the courses at Austin and Northfield. He doesn't recall ever losing a match in competitive play, and those who saw his par-busting brand of play in the N. C. A. A. meet understand why. He's a whale of a golfer.

He put a little school on the Nation's collegiate golfing map for the first time, for in all previous N. C. A. A. meets it has been players from the Ivy League, Big Ten, Pacific Coast, and Southern Conferences who copped the laurels.

It led one of the locker room gang to remark it's fellows like Wally Ulrich who become Marines and help the United States get back on some portions of the map where it's been missing recently. For Ulrich was due to become a Marine private at Oberlin College in Ohio today.

Bill Roden, the good-natured Texas University senior who lost to Ulrich in yesterday's final, 4 and 2, drew a lot of praise, too, for the way he conducted himself through this star-laden tourney to the final. Roden also goes into the Marines shortly.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	38	23	.623
Brooklyn	42	26	.618
Pittsburgh	32	28	.533
Cincinnati	30	31	.492
Philadelphia	30	31	.492
Boston	28	32	.467
Chicago	25	38	.397
New York	24	40	.375

Results June 30

Chicago 6, Boston 2.
Chicago 5, Boston 4.
New York 4, St. Louis 3. (10 inns.)
St. Louis 5, New York 0.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 11, Cincinnati 5.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 3. (11 inns., tie.)

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	34	24	.586	
Washington	34	29	.540	2½
Boston	32	31	.508	4½
Cleveland	30	32	.484	6
Chicago	28	30	.483	6
Detroit	27	30	.474	6½
St. Louis	27	31	.466	7
Philadelphia	30	35	.462	7½

Results June 30

Boston 3, Detroit 3. (12 inns. tie.)
New York 3, Cleveland 1. (11 inns.)
Chicago 7, Washington 1.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1.

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(Continued from previous page)

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Established in 1918

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

REED & BARTON
STERLING SILVER SET
SERVE 8
$146.66
READ'S
FOSTER-BESSE
956 Main Street

"RIVERCOOL"
Tropical Suits, $22.50
The suit that holds its shape in all weather. Sizes 35 to 50.

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday, Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

B. P. S. PAINTS
Inside and Outside
Sunfast Awning Paint
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in GREENWICH CONN.
Member of Federal Reserve System

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

DRY CLEANERS
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
189 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

HARTFORD

* "Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—*Jeweler*
35 Asylum Street *

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
352 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linecyping
Mimeographing
81-83 Laurel St.
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched Card Tabulating Service

MERIDEN

The Man Who Knows wears
HARRY ISRAEL
GOOD CLOTHES
18½ Pratt Street

THE JAMES T. KAY CO.
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Gilbarco Oil Burners
ESTABLISHED 1872
127 State Street Phone 1199

FURNITURE of *Quality*
Bullard Fowler & La Place
75 West Main Street

MIDDLETOWN

PELTON'S
Delicious Candies — Salted Nuts
Magazines — Newspapers — Stationery
Toiletries for Men and Women
TWO STORES
108 Main St. 186 East Main St.

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

July White Sale
Caulkins and Post, Inc.
484 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 1275

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
DEPARTMENT STORE
303 Main Street New Britain

Renier, Pickhardt & Dunn
Women's Ready-to-Wear
At $1.98, Housecoats of Crepe, 3-6½ yrs.
At $3.00, Crepe Housecoats, 8-16 yrs.
At $3.00 and up, Negligees and Housecoats, Sizes 14-44
A few Negligees in large sizes
127 MAIN ST. NEW BRITAIN

LeWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP ONE FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 398 Main St. 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2318 2 p. m. - 4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.
ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, INC.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

STORY'S DAIRY INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery — Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 TEMPLE STREET

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fit Good—Feel Good
Enna Jetticks
$5.00 to $6.50 AAAA to EEE
ARNOLD'S
64 Wall Street Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Jantzen Swim Suits Now on Sale
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington Street, South Norwalk
Opp. P. O.

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

Men's Sport Shirts, $1.45 up
Men's Sweat Shirts, $1.00 up
JACOBY'S
12-14 North Main St., South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
863 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Brown Brothers Ideal
"ONE PARK ROW" Market
PHONE 4-1193

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Road, Noroton, Conn. Phones Stamford 4-1533, Darien 5-2116

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
39 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

STEAM LAUNDRY
STAMFORD
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-6297. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
* * *
For Victory!
Buy Bonds and
Then more Bonds.
U. S. War Stamps for sale at our Victory Booth just inside the door.
Save at
SEARS
in Waterbury, Conn.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
65 GRAND STREET

Prepare for Winter Now!
Buy these warm, durable 75% Wool Blankets
Seven shades from which to select
$6.98 each
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

No IRONING for SEERSUCKER
Just Dunk It, Dry It, and Love It
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store
ALEXANDER'S
Featuring "Curtain Row"
91 South Main Street

You can have the time of your life, without gas, if you're dressed in pretty practical play clothes from our sport shop.
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

French Hungarian Cuisine
Full Course Dinner from $1.10
Dinner with Chicken Paprikash $1.40
Dinner with Grilled Tenderloin Steak $1.65
AIR-COOLED
Restaurant DUBONNET
5 EAST 45th ST. off 5th AVE. N.Y.C.

Rainbow TROUT Served at The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE
On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53rd-54th Sts.
Tel. EL. 5-9300
OCEAN-FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

blue bowl RESTAURANT
Luncheon .50-.75 Dinner .75-1.25
137 E. 46th St., N.Y.C. ELDORADO 5-9243
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Costile
AIR CONDITIONED
37 W. 43 St. 36 W. 44 St. Opp. Stern's
Afternoon Tea from 25c
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from 75c
An Old World Spot Just West of 5th Avenue
One Block from Fifth Church

RESTAURANT DRURY LANE
47 East 49th Street—ELdorado 5-9548
JUST THE FOOD FOR SUNDAY
Brunch ..... Noon Until 3
Dinner ..... Noon Until 9
Supper ..... 5 Until 9

Jane Dawes' RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sundays Circle 7-0176
Eat Seafood for Variety

HANS JAEGER'S
Lexington Ave., cor. 85th St., N. Y. C.
Made Famous by Its Guests for Unusually Fine Foods. Congenial Atmosphere. Music Nightly. Breakfast, Banquets, Weddings, etc.
Phone BUtterfield 8-8200

OLNEY INN
PLANTATION COOKING
Clara May Downey's Nationally Famous Food
Luncheon from 85c, Dinner from $1.50
12 EAST 49th ST. (One-Half Block from Radio City), NEW YORK CITY
Also Maryland and Miami Beach

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner
DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

THE Canterbury Lunch

331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M. - 2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

THE JUMBLE SHOP
28 West 8th Street
Our Reputation is for better food at reasonable prices
Open Sundays SPring 7-2540

King Arthur • London Terrace
RESTAURANTS
495 W. 23rd St. Near 8th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon. Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly. CHelsea 3-4080

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries
Hot Breads
Luncheon 30c-$1.25 Dinner 60c-$1.35

Old Salt CLAM HOUSE
2038 Broadway Bet. 70-71st Sts. Au. 4-9382
Mel Steinberg, Prop.
Featuring All Sea Food Specialties:
Steaks and Chicken
Our Deviled Crabs
Beyond Compare

BRONX, N. Y. C.

BRONX
The Griddle Restaurant
2506 Grand Concourse
4 Doors North of Fordham Road
Where the best quality of food is served at moderate prices

CORTLAND, N. Y.

Coffee Shop • Grill
Eat Fine Food for Victory
Hotel Cortland
2 MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

John Ebersole's
149 Mamaroneck Avenue at Post Road
Delicious medium priced Table D'Hote Luncheons or Dinners. Afternoon Tea.
No Liquor *Open Sundays*

MERIDEN, CONN

MERIDEN DINNER
On Main Route 5
Good Food *Convenient Stop*
RELIABLE 318 BROAD STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.

"Where the Food Tastes Better"
511 S. W. SIXTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, ORE.
IRELAND'S INC.

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued from previous page)

SPODE
The Fine English Dinnerware
W. E. PIERPONT
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
159 BANK STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for over 30 years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

PUBLIC SERVICE CO.
"21 Years of Public Service"
FURNITURE. HOME-FURNISHINGS. APPLIANCES and REPAIRS
605 W. NORTH AVENUE
LAfayette 0011

Power Plant Equipment
Pumps, Traps, Steam Reducing Valves. Combustion Control Equipment. Gauges and Instruments Repaired.
KONE ENGINEERING CO.
11 West 25th Street Phone Belmont 0138

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Weddings and Graduation Flowers
Danker
121 NO. PEARL ST. PHONE 3-4258

During These Days of Quick Shopping Use Your CHARG-A-PLATE
WHITNEY'S

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
54 State Street
COOL SHIRTS
COOL UNDERWEAR
COOL PAJAMAS

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-8021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PANTRY SHELF

McLean's new "Pantry Shelf" is packed with taste ticklers . . . crowded with goodies, such as cookies, relishes, candies, olives . . . zesty foods as good as those your grandmother used to make. All unrationed. Look them over—tomorrow?

McLEAN'S
It's Ten to One You Will Find What You Want
at
THE FAIR STORE

V . . . — SPA
82 MAIN STREET
SOUTH SIDE . . . — Spa
1191 VESTAL AVENUE
Home of Liberty Ice Cream
Good Food Popular Prices

WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Buy White Shoes
while we can fit you.
We cannot replace them.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies
Fuel Oil and Soft Coal
Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time
345 GRAND AVE., JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.
PHONE 72349

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE—2-0360—2-3623

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY THE
NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main Street Un. 6600

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H." GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
57 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6106

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOW
James T. Longier
The Finest in **FLOWERS** at All Times
Telephones WA 3545 WA 4000

Alice Hooker's Studio
INTERIOR DECORATION
30 Arlington Place Garfield 3667
Unusual Wallpapers, Draperies, Furniture, Furniture Fabrics, Slip Covers, Rugs
A GENUINE INTEREST GIVEN TO YOUR DECORATIVE PROBLEMS
BUFFALO, N. Y.

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-2946. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALI-STEN-IKE BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

Whitman's Auction Rooms
137-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

Cleaning Rugs and Carpets
Washing, Shampooing, Dyeing, Repairing
Demothed, Fire and Theft Insurance
Free Storage to Sept. 1, 1943
Reasonable Rates
E. J. Clark Carpet Cleaning Co.
137-44 Northern Blvd. Fl. 3-8400 or Ba. 9-6123
Great Neck Branch, Imperial 510

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
RUBINSTEIN COSMETICS
MENNEN PRODUCTS
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

LESLIE'S
Smart Summer
• DRESSES
• SUITS
• COATS
Continental Ave. corner Austin St.

FREEPORT

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
Stationery for Men in Our Armed Services
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

Carol Green's
AIR-CONDITIONED
Shop in Comfort
For Bathing Suits, Beach and Sports Wear
80 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Always Pleased to Serve
BEIER'S
FAMOUS CANDIES
ICE CREAM AND SODAS
30 W. Merrick Rd., Near Church St.
Tel. Freeport 1874

GLOVERSVILLE

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
KEROSENE
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 Cayadetta Street
Fulton County's Largest Dept. Store

AWNINGS
"Taylor made"
Estimates and samples furnished
N. A. TAYLOR CO.
40 Bleecker St. Phone 2380-J

GLOVE THEATRE
Gloversville, N. Y.
Starting Thursday, July 8th
John Steinbeck's
"THE MOON IS DOWN"

GREAT NECK

QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO.
Keep your home in good condition.
We Have a Good Stock of Needed Material.
FOUR LOCATIONS
Bayside 9-1100 Flushing 9-3386
Flushing 9-1646 Imperial 307

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 8246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Enjoy July 4th Week End
by Wearing
SMART SPORTSWEAR
and
BATHING APPAREL
Playsuits • Bathing Suits • Slacks
Blouses • Lingerie • Bags
Gloves • Hosiery
CAROL GREEN'S
Hempstead 253 Fulton Freeport 80 South Main

The Ideal Eating Place Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

CAMP OUTFITS
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
76 Main Street (next State Theatre)

Phone HEmpstead 3846
DOT-MARJ
BEAUTY PARLOR
Complete Beauty Service
Featuring the New Remote Control Permanent Wave
260 FULTON AVENUE

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

ROTHSCHILD'S SWIM SUITS
4.98 and 4.50
Into the water you go—looking smart as can be in a floral cotton swim suit. Smooth styles in one and two-piece dressmaker suits made to fit like magic—to make you look like a million in the water or out. Also one-piece suits of knitted part Lastex in a carnival of bright colors. Sizes 32 to 40.
Rothschild's Sun Shop—Second Floor

Complete Canning Supplies
Here you get the finest quality foods for your coupons.
ATWATERS
"everything to eat"

Expert Permanents
Curls Soft but Firm. Hair Cut easy to care for.
PERSONALIZED SERVICE at
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
405 College Avenue Phone 2047

JACKSON HEIGHTS

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
B. SEELIG, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
NE. 9-1662 80-18 37th Avenue

The Open Window
LUNCHEON DINNER
Closed on Mondays
OLIVE WALSH, *President*
79-00 Roosevelt Ave. HA. 9-9295

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	A	C	K	S	O	N
O		A		P		O
H	E	N		E	L	M
N	E	D		A		A
S	L	Y		K	I	D
O				P	E	R
N	U	M	E	R	A	L
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I	N	N		J	A	N
S		F	A	U	S	T
H	E	R		B	E	E
A		E		A		R
M	A	D	E	L	O	N

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone IL. 8-3886. Hours 9-12 Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Dorothy Paton Studio
Frocks of Unusual Distinction
Bet. 79th and 80th St. on 37 Ave. HA 9-8830

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE HANDBAGS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
HA. 4-8310
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Permanent Wave Experts
Truly moderate prices.
ALFRED & CHARLES
89-58 165th Street REpublic 9-0500
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

SMART FURS
John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

Kenmore Boot Shop
Shoes That Combine Comfort With Style
2870 Delaware Ave. Riverside 2064

We invite you to visit his
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
PORCH FURNITURE
PICNIC SUPPLIES
GARDEN NECESSITIES
1921 PALMER AVENUE

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LYNBROOK

WELLA
"COLD" WAVE
No Heat—No Chemicals No Electricity
THE POWDER BOX BEAUTY SHOP
298 Merrick Road Lyn. 1323

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RELAX in SLACKS
Choose from a very complete selection of SLACKS, separate or in sets, BLOUSES, JACKETS, and SHORTS.
The last word in PLAYTOGS
Dorothy Stein
24 Fourth Avenue

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop

Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

NEWBURGH

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

Borrow Privately at Low Bank Rates Here At
The NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY
Established 1888

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle
(Free Parking Opposite)

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

Marie Stone
A Gown Shop of Distinction
611 Main Street
• Gowns and Sportswear
• Coats and Suits

"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters . . .
No Charge for Alterations
SEE OUR NEW SPRING
Sportswear . . Dresses . . Suits
Gloves . . Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Borough of Manhattan
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

NEW YORK CITY
(Continued)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Milkglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 388

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2838

PORT CHESTER

George A. Naef, Prop.
Groceries Fruits
Vegetables Meats
Poultry
ROYAL SCARLET
44 South Regent Street
Phone Port Chester 1767 Free Del. Service

Storm Sash, Insulation, Lumber, Paint
Jesse T. Davis & Son, Inc.
Marvin Place Telephone 3200

POUGHKEEPSIE

Call Lucy Luckey 2500
When you're in a hurry and don't have time to come to Luckey's . . . it's a saving of time, gas and tires. Precious items these days!
Take advantage of this convenient service
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Don't Simmer This Summer!
SEE OUR NEW
LIGHTWEIGHT SUMMER SUITS and APPAREL
M. Shwartz & Co.
The Home of Good Clothes

SWISS PASTRY SHOP
542 MAIN ST. PHONE 814
We invite you to try our *Homemade* Bread. It's different and delicious. We also have Homemade Pies and Cakes. Try some!

Painting Paperhanging Contractor
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfuly Given

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of S&W
Self Service
FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

CAKES
A Slice of Our Delicious Home Type Cake will add Energy and Bolster Your Morale.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street—Near Market

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

Be at Home with
Wallace's Outdoor
FURNITURE
WALLACE CO.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAHN'S
SODA *LUNCHEON*
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0830

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

JOHN J. JOHNSTON, INC.
Established 1903
Roofing—Rock Wool Insulations
Quiet May Oil Burners
Virginia 7-4200 111-08 Jamaica Ave.

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

Serving the Nation Since 1874
WALK-OVER
MAIN-SPRING ARCH SHOES
TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill

DOCTROW'S
Corsets Sportswear
Lingerie Beachwear
115-01 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 9-5440

For Summer
Cool Comfortable Shoes
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave. VI. 7-3354

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6502, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 1.05
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7384

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSE POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Coal • Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

J. E. **GOUTREMOUT**
Has The Buys In **REAL ESTATE**
802 Union Trust Bldg.
Rochester Main 5580

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 89
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK
(Continued from previous page)

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Sixteen Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2040

We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8562
55 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

For FLOWERS Call
TEL. R.V.C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
56 NORTH PARK AVENUE

RYE

MAMARONECK
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 8726—Mamaroneck 2040
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 8900 WITH CALL 904

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Women $6.95 and up
For Men $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET
Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street, Phone 4-7791

Barney's
for
FURNITURE
Our Summer collection of Suits, Coats, Dresses, Millinery, Sportswear is complete.
THE IMPERIAL
235 STATE STREET

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called for and Delivered
H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4841 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harold's Beauty Salon
806 KEITH BUILDING PHONE 2-3026
Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina
TAYLOR'S
RED & WHITE
FOODS
4720 South Salina Street
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FRESH AND FROSTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Independently Owned and Operated
OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVES.
THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.—300 E. Fayette St.
320 S. Salina St.—Syracuse, N. Y.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.
FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK
TROY

Specializing
in
Skilled Corset Fitting
GOSSARD CAMP
KELLY SHOP
Fulton Near Fourth
TROY 590

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street
BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175
GUY BASILE
INSURANCE
Tel. 2-6569 New Hartford
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.
ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2168

WATERTOWN

No Ration on
RELAXATION!
Come to Empsall's for comfortable V-vacation clothes . . . cotton dresses, bathing suits, slack suits, housecoats, play shoes, shady hats. No coupons needed for sun and fun!
Empsall's

We Loan Money
To Home Owners and those contemplating the purchase of a home. To Individuals to meet emergencies.
THE NORTHERN NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
A MARINE MIDLAND BANK
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 8 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500
Hardware Lighting Fixtures
Paints and Varnishes Linoleums
Housewares Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains
Telephone W. P. 5651
FREDERICK LENZ
DELICATESSEN
Home made Salads, Baked Beans and Sandwiches Non-rationed
Closed Wednesdays for the Duration
341 Mamaroneck Avenue
Next to the Pix Theatre
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810
Stone's
Everything for a Cool 4th
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

YONKERS

Coal, Fuel Oil
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 5-4900
PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Special Wednesdays and Saturdays
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Collectors have responded so generously with contributions for philately's national stamp auction, sponsored by the American Stamp Dealers Association for the benefit of the United Service Organizations, that the date of the auction once more has been postponed to permit preparation of the material and a catalog. The new date, yet

Certificate for contributors to the stamp auction.

to be announced, will be set for late July or mid-August. Meanwhile, Emil Brueckig, president of the A. S. D. A., has announced that more than 800 collectors and dealers in 116 cities and towns of 28 states thus far have contributed stamps, covers, and other philatelic material for the New York City sale. Brueckig estimates material now on hand is worth far in excess of $5,000, with many more important contributions promised.

Additional material is still welcome, Mr. Brueckig emphasizes, and may be sent to him at 552 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Contributors will receive a poster-stamp size certificate, designed by Warren Chappell, nationally known book illustrator, which can be mounted in the place of the philatelic item "sent to war" against the Axis. The certificate, illustrated here, symbolizes the Four Freedoms and is deep gray-blue and vermilion in color.

A new overprint on China's Dr. Sun Yat-sen stamps has been received in this country. Printed in Sian, capital of Shensi province, the overprint is 50 cents on the 16 cent value, presumably to meet a local need for stamps of the higher denomination.

Imperforate copies of Russia's 1939 set of three stamps honoring women fliers have made their appearance. Only one of the three women portrayed on the stamps, Valentina Grisolubova, is believed to be alive today. . . .

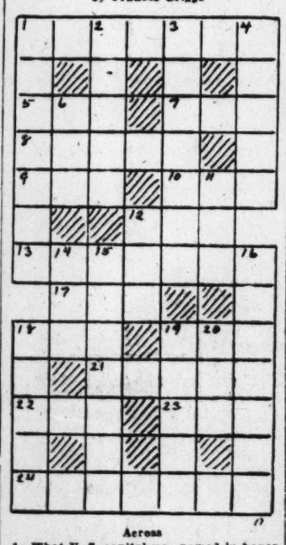
Egypt has issued a 25-mils brown violet airmail stamp of the same design as its 1933-38 set showing a plane over the pyramids. The new stamp, however, is photographed instead of lithographed. The same country also is understood to have issued a 26-mils special delivery stamp, but the design and color is unknown.

Harris & Ewing

New five-cent Czechoslovakia commemorative postage stamp which goes on sale July 12 in Washington.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What U. S. capital was named in honor of a President of U. S.?
6—Female Langhan is what?
7—What tree is subject of a poem by Thomas Hood?
8—Soprano has what role in "I Pagliacci"?
9—Crafty.
10—Young antelope is what?
12—Thorough.
13—What is a word expressing a number?
17—What creatures "licked the soup from the cook's own ladles" (sing.)?
18—Tavern.
19—What was first name of Brueghel, Flemish painter?
21—Who is titular hero of a Gounod opera?
22—Pronoun.
23—Shortest route to any place is that which what creature is assumed to take?
24—Who is heroine of song popular in World War I?

Down
1—What former U. S. President was born at Raleigh, N. C.?
2—Columns of Little Queen Pippin's hotel were of what substance?
3—Sam Rayburn is what in U. S. House of Representatives?
4—Who is one of a race or tribe that wanders from place to place?
5—Saakalike Sah.
11—Man's name.
12—Who weds Henry Gowan in "Little Dorrit"?
14—Vase.
15—What Byron hero receives seven spirits to do his bidding from prince of darkness?
16—Diogenes is pictured as carrying what?
18—What is first name of Jones, orchestra leader?
19—Who is called the father of all such as handle the harp and organ?
20—Mother of Peer Gynt.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Government is Melting Down 17,000,000 Silver Dollars?

So many electrical devices are essential to our war effort, all of them using copper in one form or another, that copper has become one of our most vitally important strategic metals. One of the last places "the man on the street" probably would look for additional supplies of that metal would be in the silver dollar.

The dollar, however, is made up of nine parts silver and one part copper. The government, concluding that the copper content of the dollar is of greater value to the war effort as metal than as part of that particular coin, is melting down 17,000,000 "cartwheels" at the Philadelphia mint.

How Motorists Can Cook Meals While Driving Along the Highway?

An ingenious chap has devised a means of piping hot exhaust gases to a flat pan which may be clamped to the running board. Fastened to this "hot plate" is a roaster with a tight lid. When the engine is running the "stove" heats in less than a minute.

Food placed in the flat roasting pan can be cooked without expense for fuel, without loss of time, and without interfering with the operation of the automobile. The running-board stove also can be turned on or off by the motorist and it even can be regulated to cook faster or slower.

The device would reduce the amount of camping equipment necessary for tourists to carry, and for picnic parties would assure hot dishes remaining hot until the eating place is reached. The OPA won't appreciate it, however, if you run your car just to cook a meal.

If the Same Wire Can Receive and Transmit Radio at the Same Time?

Two stations at the bottom of mile deep Grand Canyon are connected by 52 miles of telephone wire. This wire is used as a radio aerial by the staff of one station, being the only one that seems to work satisfactorily at the bottom of the canyon.

While receiving a broadcast, telephone communication was established with a forest service lookout station 16 miles distant. The lookout heard the program when the radio was placed near the telephone—the same wire that served as an aerial to gather the radio waves carrying the audible program back to the lookout.

—W. B. Keasbey

Monitor Camera Club from Jennie A. Russ, Harbert, Mich.

Monkey Faces

The natives of Haiti make these quaint faces of cashew nuts. Small seeds make the eyes.

Just for Fun— By Gene Carr

"The First Service Command says not to worry about it—it's probably some publicity stunt!"

In Lighter Vein

Rare Second Editions

The late Don Marquis, noted humorist and author, was asked to autograph a copy of one of his books. As he was about to affix his signature, his admirer commented wistfully:

"I wish this were a first edition instead of a second."

"I assure you," consoled Marquis, "that with my books, the second editions are rarer than the first."—Milwaukee Journal.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: The blackshirts are revising the Fascist salute: They now hold up both hands.

Boston Globe: Advertiser in the Rockland Courier-Gazette, offering his car for sale, winds up: "I have no gas, oil, kerosene or coupons. What do I want of a car?"

Detroit News: Every day, tremendous things go on around us, of which we are only dimly aware. Here's the Army, folding 206 hotels and silently stealing away.

Sharing the Credit

Kansas City, Mo.

An expression of gratitude from a department store to its manufacturing sources is somewhat unusual, therefore this column is reprinting the following letter which appeared in an advertisement of a New York City trade journal. A Kansas City department store sponsored the advertisement.

An Open Letter to the Trade Gentlemen:

We wish to thank publicly all who have been supplying us with merchandise for the past twenty-five years. Many have supplied us from the start and a few are new to our buyers—we feel that the thanks we have given personally are not enough.

The extent of co-operation is proved by the fact that the two M— stores have been expanded ten times in the past twenty years. Your fine merchandise, your many helpful suggestions have been of inestimable value.

We are particularly grateful for your co-operation during the last trying year and a half. We fully understand your difficulties. That is why we are so grateful and wish to make our gratitude a matter of record.

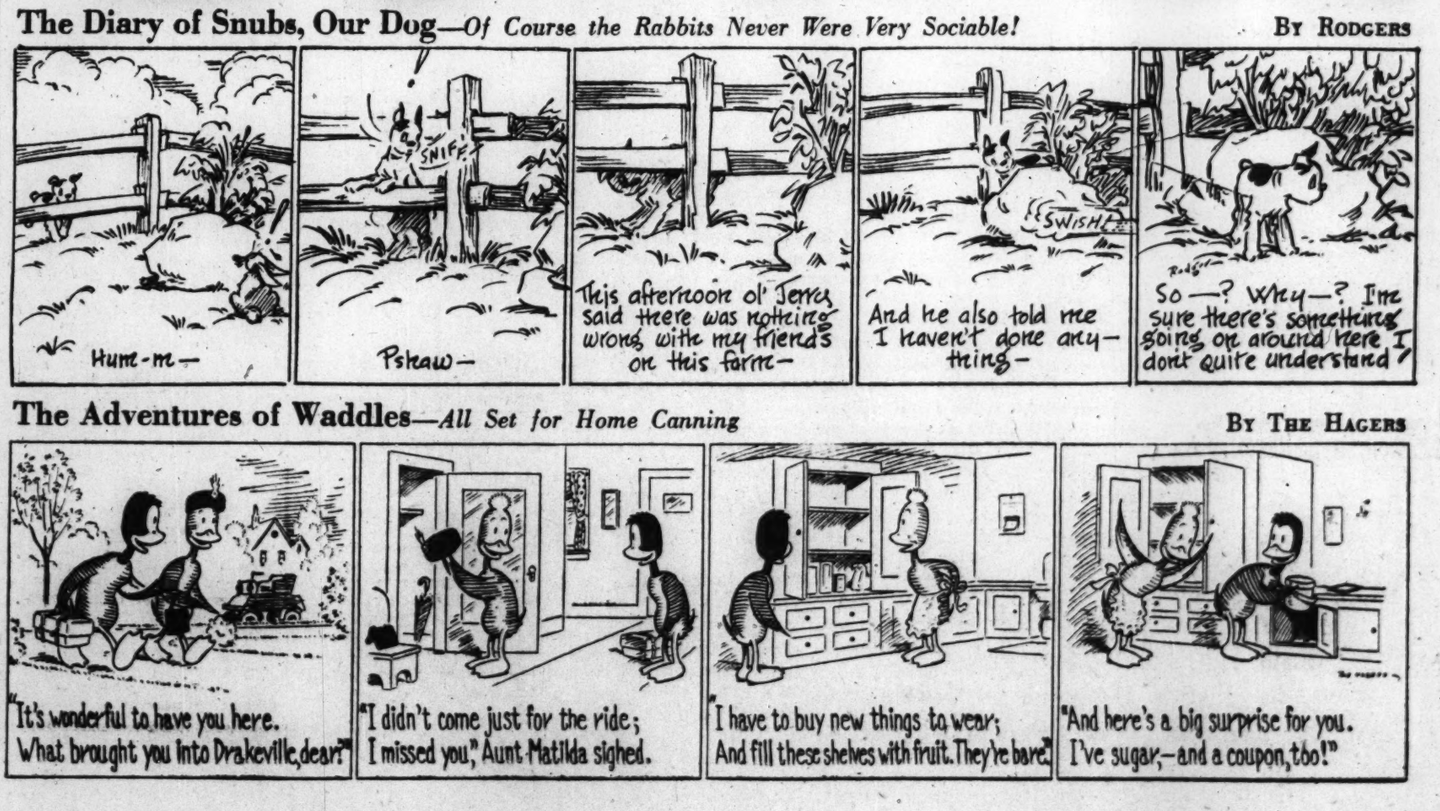
Very truly yours,
M—

Aging Bricks

A brick aging solution, applied to new bricks set into old walls, makes the new and old look alike in a few hours.

NEWS ITEM— IT IS REPORTED MANY BEACHES NEAR MILITARY & NAVAL ZONES WILL BE CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC THIS SUMMER.
WHY WORRY IF THE BEACH IS CLOSED- WE'LL MAKE OURS AT HOME
WAH! I WANT MY SAND BOX
DADDY, CAN'T WE GO TO THE BEACH?
NO, BUT WE'LL HAVE A BREEZE AND SOME NICE SAND RIGHT HERE
FOR AIR RAID
HERE'S THE POP, ALVIN
SEE, LOOIE, WADING IN THE BACK YARD AND IT DOESN'T COST A THING
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Prospects of a Job
By Le Pelley
IF WE CAN PERSUADE THOSE CHILDREN TO PHOTOGRAPH THE NEW DRY-DOCK CONSTRUCTION, IT WOULDN'T DRAW ATTENTION —
AN EXCELLENT PLAN ... BUT IT MUST BE HANDLED CAREFULLY!
WHO'S GOING IN AND ASK THE LADY IF SHE WANTS TO BUY THE PICTURES WE TOOK ...
YOU ARE ...
YOU ARE
WELL ... ALL RIGHT... HERE — HOLD THE CAMERA FOR ME
DON'T MAKE THE PRICE TOO HIGH ...
NOT TOO LOW EITHER ... SHE MIGHT THINK WE'RE AMATEURS


The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Of Course the Rabbits Never Were Very Sociable!
By Rodgers
Hum-m—
SNIFF
Pshaw—
This afternoon ol' Jerry said there was nothing wrong with my friends on this farm—
SWISH
And he also told me I haven't done anything—
So—? Why—? I'm sure there's something going on around here I don't quite understand

The Adventures of Waddles—All Set for Home Canning
By The Hagers
"It's wonderful to have you here. What brought you into Drakeville, dear?"
"I didn't come just for the ride; I missed you," Aunt Matilda sighed.
"I have to buy new things to wear; And fill these shelves with fruit. They're bare."
"And here's a big surprise for you. I've sugar,—and a coupon, too!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Break Japan's Grip

It is too early to judge the full scope of the new United Nations offensive in the Pacific. The MacArthur-Halsey, two-pronged drive headed toward Rabaul from the Solomons in the south and from New Guinea in the east, has not so far engaged any very large forces. But it may prove to be only part of a larger operation, involving a major naval-air battle.

The landings on Rendova and New Georgia are plainly designed to clean out the troublesome Japanese airfield at Munda, which has been the main base for attacks on Guadalcanal. Success there will open the way for attacks on the enemy's chain of plane bases in the northern Solomons, particularly Bougainville. From there Rabaul would be within reach.

The Nassau Bay landing, aimed at Salamaua, appears to be a sea-borne move to push the Japanese clear out of New Guinea. It would place American and Australian forces little closer to Rabaul, but would expose the enemy flank and communications running north to the big Japanese base at Truk. The fact that the attack came from the sea indicates that American naval power is edging up, as does the unopposed occupation of the Woodlark and Trobriand island groups.

Indeed, sea rather than air power is likely to be the key to new and big developments in the Pacific this year. General McKenney did not obtain the greatly increased air force he asked for on the strength of that extremely artistic Bismarck Sea victory. But the naval balance in the Pacific has shifted tremendously since Japan challenged the American hold on Guadalcanal last November. The United States Navy has been growing like a mushroom. Not only have the old battleships smashed at Pearl Harbor been rebuilt; half a dozen new ones have been added. And the carrier losses have been much more than made up.

When War Mobilizer Byrnes said recently that the American Navy would be doubled this year, he gave more than a hint of remarkable gains already achieved. Add to this the United Nations' improved naval situation in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and it becomes clear that it is only a matter of time until Japan's badly-stretched sea power will face impossible odds. The easing of the submarine menace, the ending of the threat from the French fleet, the summer hibernation of Signor Mussolini's navy, and the prospect that British sea power will force Tokyo to defend its supply routes in the Bay of Bengal or give up Burma—all these factors have a direct bearing on the operations just launched in the Southwest Pacific.

Japan has bases which the Allies lack. But she must risk sea power to maintain communications with those bases. Her fighting and merchant fleets have been depleted. The American Navy—with the able support of land-based planes—may soon do to several enemy bases what Japan tried so hard to do to Guadalcanal. For some of them sooner or later Tokyo will have to risk a major fleet engagement.

Teacher's a Riveter Now

The manpower problem has struck the rural schools of the United States a harsh blow. The Committee on Rural Education, with headquarters in Chicago, has asked Paul V. McNutt, chairman of WMP, to designate teaching in country areas an essential occupation. There are some 100,000 one- or two-room rural schools; 51 per cent of the Nation's youth live on farms or in small towns.

The crux of the problem is the salary level of rural teachers. The last survey of teaching salaries showed country teachers received an average of $967 as contrasted with a city average of $1,937. In most areas today men and women can earn a good deal more in industry.

The war boom has not brought a new problem to rural education; it has merely intensified a long-standing lack in the American educational system.

A long-range solution is admittedly difficult. Miss Iman E. Schatzmann, executive secretary of the Committee on Rural Education, insists that Federal aid is the only solution. It is true that in many States poor schooling is common to low-income areas. But direct financial support to communities is still apparently a long way off. The Government is spending a great deal through the State universities and colleges, extension systems, 4-H Club work, and other groups which aid in improving rural life. Local interest, however, is still the best guarantee of **good schools in rural areas.**

A Stalingrad at Sea

Another Stalingrad, another Tunisia, has just been added to the lengthening list of United Nations triumphs that will end in total victory. The record of Allied activities against U-boats in the Atlantic in recent weeks discloses this triumph. Prime Minister Churchill in his Guildhall speech used the comparison to drive home, to his hearers and readers the world around, the significance of the Allied achievement.

Destruction of submarines has been averaging better than one a day for the last month, and the score in May was thirty. Results like these attest to no mere happenstance, or streak of luck, but to radical improvements in methods of dealing with the U-boat menace. Their announcement by Mr. Churchill follows statements by Secretary Knox and Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's High Commissioner to Canada, pointing to a better outlook both in the Pacific and Atlantic.

Mr. Churchill offered a very general idea of what is taking place. The submarine is no longer being dealt with defensively. The Allies do not wait for an attack on their convoys by U-boats and then concentrate on warding it off. We now go after the U-boats wherever they can be found. And apparently they can be found more swiftly and certainly. Just how is one of the mysteries the Allied authorities do not care to share with the enemy.

The use of the long-range plane has already been acknowledged by Mr. Churchill, and it is known that the increasing Allied air power is now able to offer cover to convoys over entire routes. But there seems to be more than this to the May-June record. Undersea location evidently is much improved. Invention must be playing a part. Possibly radar is being applied to the undersea problem. If so, the direction of travel, as well as the presence of U-boats is ascertainable.

Mr. Churchill warns that there may be "bad patches" ahead even yet. But it is clear from his likening of the turn in the Battle of the Atlantic to the crucial battles of Stalingrad and Tunisia that Hitler is fast losing what may well have been his last hope of preventing an overwhelming concentration of power against him on the Continent.

Seven League Boots

The airplane company maps showing how easy it would be to leap from Chicago over the Arctic Ocean to Calcutta are intriguing to look at, but mustn't be taken too seriously just yet. Despite the fact that, largely unknown to the general citizen, American air transport has grown to a volume almost undreamed of before the war, the routes still are influenced measurably by established sea and land courses simply because of the absence of navigation aids and refueling facilities away from the population centers.

It will require some years of weather study and route mapping, and much production of specialized equipment, before optimum use can be made of the plane's ability to surmount many of the physical limitations of surface transportation. However, men are thinking in freer terms. Today's dreams are tomorrow's facts, especially when the dreams are backed by the realistic efforts now being extended.

We get but wisps above the censorship of the drama of these exertions: An Air Transport Command pilot is overheard complaining in Washington, "My laundry's in India—can't get it until next week." The Office of War Information describes a pilot who crossed the Atlantic four times within three days!

At Middle Western flying fields, veterans of the ferrying service who were milking cows or jerking sodas only a very few months ago, glibly lecture still younger beginners on landmarks, airports, weather conditions in Australia, the Pacific Islands, Newfoundland, India, Africa, England, where-not! American facilities are rising in all parts of the globe; at least the beginnings of a usable plant will be available after the war.

America does not yet have a really satisfactory freight-carrying plane. But Howard Hughes has designed a promising one for Henry Kaiser, and Donald Nelson has approved the building of one for trials. Others no doubt will enter the competitive field. The postwar opportunities appear to be boundless.

It is ridiculous slander—and possibly sabotage—to say that the average home garden shows no profit. We know a man who dug up 100 pounds of scrap **iron and a golf ball out of his.**

Our Readers Say—

Successful Race Co-operation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the interesting editorial in The Christian Science Monitor on the race difficulties in Detroit, it was suggested that "it would be useful if successes could be as widely publicized as failures." I am wondering whether the training given to Negro girls at the Boston City Hospital might not be of some interest to your readers.

So far as I know, the Boston City Hospital was the first "white" hospital where Negro girls could receive training to become nurses. Of course, there are many Negro hospitals in other cities where they may be trained. In the graduation of nurses a few weeks ago, I had pleasure in handing diplomas to six Negro nurses, the largest number in any year. This is the story:

About a dozen years ago, leading Negro citizens appeared before the Trustees of the Boston City Hospital. They stated there was no place in Boston where Negro girls could get training to become nurses; white nurses were caring for Negro patients in the wards (there is no segregation of patients in this hospital) but it was practically impossible to get white nurses into Negro communities.

As the experiment had been tried in other cities at that time unsuccessfully, the Superintendent of Nurses was somewhat hesitant about undertaking it. Would white girls work with Negro girls? What would the white patients do?

Against no little opposition, the Trustees decided to give the plan a trial. If it worked, it was all to the good, if not, it could be stopped at any moment. Surely this progressive step was worth a trial. It was pointed out definitely that the success or failure depended upon the manner in which the very first Negro students conducted themselves. They were to come for study and they understood it. The training takes three years. Those who have completed the course have done well.

Due to careful selection of girls by the Negro citizens of Boston first interested, to the commendable work of the Negro girls themselves, to the tact and consideration of the Superintendent of the Hospital and the heads of the nursing school, to the willingness of the white nurses to co-operate, the experiment started twelve years ago has so far worked satisfactorily.

This does not mean that all Negro or all white girls can be accepted for training. The standard for admission is high but all are measured by the same standards.

CARL DREYFUS,
President, Board of Trustees,
Boston City Hospital

Not the Negro's Fault

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read your editorial article titled "Racism in America" and cannot say that I wholly agree with your explanation of race riots in various parts of our Nation. The great minority problem of 15,000,000 Negroes has always been and always will be unsolved until we face facts which agree with nature. To quote an old adage might be more to the point: "You can't go from herring to lobster in one generation."

It is my candid opinion that the recent "race riot" in the city of Detroit was not caused by any actual hatred of the Negro but because the temper of the people is being tried and has been severely tried for a period of over ten years. Deviations from their normal way of living have affected their lives. The tempo of mass thinking increases in intensity and the pot boils over.

The Negro cannot be blamed for being in America. His race did not ask to come here. They came in chains.

Our flag is supposed to represent absolute freedom for the individual. That freedom does not mean everybody for himself, the devil take the hindmost. In the fierce race to acquire riches and power, we have not only exploited ourselves but those who look to us for true brotherhood.

Order is Heaven's first law; therefore let us set our house in order. Also, don't try to speed up evolutionary processes by haphazard transplanting of plants or human creatures.

New York — HOWARD J. BUTLER

Not Fair to Westerners?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been considerable talk in responsible quarters of extending Eastern gas rationing to the West Coast on the ground that it isn't fair for the East to have to suffer this inconvenience alone. Can you imagine a father arbitrating the case of two children, one of whom is forced by circumstances to stay indoors and the other of whom is free to go outdoors? Can you imagine the father saying: "Johnnie, your brother can't go out today, so I want you to stay in all day and keep him company"?

Here is another aspect of the problem that most Easterners fail to appreciate. From my little town it is a 600-mile round trip to the nearest large city, San Francisco. There is only one train a day and that usually fails to function when the weather is bad. This is typical of many western localities. Distances are so much greater than in the East that it is hard for anyone who has not lived here to appreciate just what it means. A gas ration for the West similar to that in effect in the East would actually result in much greater hardships for car owners.

Arcata, Calif. — C. EDWARD GRAVES

Oil in Refrigerator Cars?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

According to The Christian Science Monitor, the people in this part of the country can expect the same fuel-oil shortage that they did last winter. There will be opportunity to remedy this in the three or four months before cold weather.

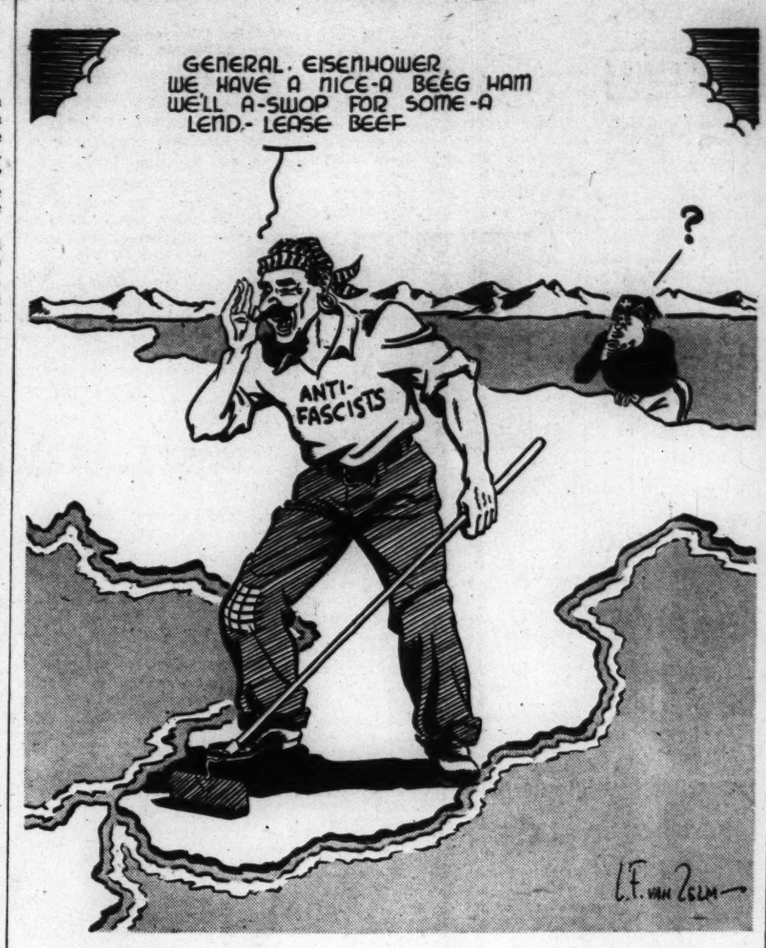
On the market today we have unrationed oranges selling as high as 60 cents a dozen for the No. 3 grade. If this is necessary, all right, but why not use the transportation available during the summer months to transport fuel oil, "of which there is plenty," instead of for luxuries for a few people, who can pay this exorbitant price for oranges?

In other words, let us use all the facilities at our disposal to take care of the majority of homes, instead of just a few.

Boston — ROY M. GRAHAM

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Fair Exchange?



The State of the Maine Fish Market

A Dispatch From the Farm

In the parlance of the coast we, and all inland people, are "highlanders," and consequently beneath the esteem of seafaring people. I have never noticed that farmers regard the fishermen with a comparable disdain but I have frequently had fishermen say, "Oh, you're a farmer," in the same tone of voice an insurance broker would say, "Oh, you're an arsonist." Perhaps this results from no more a consideration than the fisherman's boundless horizon, whereas the farmer is limited to his tillable acres—one is as free as the other is fenced in. The average fisherman, I believe, considers farming the effortless occupation of essentially simple folk, a means of getting along without having to work for it. I don't mean to investigate this too closely, but merely desire to accentuate that in general the coastal people consider themselves better off than their inland neighbors.

It is always evident when random fishermen decide to peddle out a recent catch and head back into the woods. Seafood is reasonably scarce back here, particularly since the stores stock up for Friday and most of us do our marketing on Saturday. A mess of clams or a chunk of haddock goes very well, and most of us would like more than we get. We welcome the fisherman when he comes and poke at his mackerel with proper esteem. But we notice he appears to look down at us, and seems to care little whether or not we buy. Unused to fish, farm wives frequently asked to have them cleaned. Cleaning a fish, to a fisherman, is no effort at all and is done so deftly that country folk enjoy seeing it done by skilled hands. But the fisherman has been known to say, "I can't clean 'em at that price, ma'am," and has driven off without a sale rather than stoop. They are a cheerful lot, but never seem to discard an appearance of slumming.

* * *

Well, times have changed, as times often do, and the fishermen seem to have a high regard today for the highlanders. For some time they didn't come at all, nor did we blame them. Fish have been higher than kites and dockside demands were so profitable none of the boatmen bothered to peddle. Then all at once they started coming again. During the past week we've had a dozen fishermen in the yard with lobsters and mackerel, clams and haddock, crabmeat and cod—and they've been as polite as a man asking a favor.

They come into the dooryard with smiles as broad as a field of wheat, pat the dog fondly. They admire the flowers, and speak of the nice stand of hay. They greet the good wife gayly and recite their wares. They are pleased to dress out the fish, and "if you'll give me a plate you may get some roe—if it's a roe-fish." They give the children a clam apiece and tell them to put it down cellar where it's cool and see its neck run out. The reason for this change? It's perfectly simple, and this conversation might explain:

"I've some mackerel, ma'am. Fresh as a morning shower. Was in the water at half-past ten."

"How much are they today?"

"Fish is high, ma'am. I hate to be asking it, but the trade'll stand it, and I'm getting 45 cents apiece just as they come."

"Will you clean one for me?"

"Certainly, no trouble at all. Do you have a cat?"

"No, we don't keep a cat."

"All the better, ma'am. I can use the scraps for bait. If there's roe, do you want it?"

"A little. I'll get a dish."

"Yes, ma'am."

* * *

The dressed fish, neatly embellished with chips of [illegible], the roe delicately arranged at the side, is brought to the door with a flourish. The housewife comes out with her purse.

"Now, ma'am, do you happen to have some butter?"

I doubt if I need to explain further. Freddie, a boy who has been coming here each week lately, said he made $2,000 in one night seining herring. Money, to him, is the remotest of considerations. From his peddling route he returns to his tidewater home well fixed with butter, eggs, chickens, milk, and especially potatoes. He openly admits that when the gardens come in he will have established himself sufficiently to capitalize on his many friendships.

Freddie, I take it, is not the only one who has discovered the source of supply; nor are fishermen the only group. It may be an awakening of far-reaching consequences; perhaps the nation is about to learn that highlanders like their mackerel cleaned. At the present stage of the game, however, it's amusing. For a pound of butter we can get anything that swims. And what's butter to us?

JOHN GOULD

Mirror of World Opinion

For Justice and Fair Play

Lawrence Rosinger wrote recently in a Foreign Policy Association bulletin:

> Today conditions seem especially appropriate for ending the long period of discrimination against Chinese wishing to immigrate to the United States. Not only is the existing inequality completely out of harmony with China's position as a major ally, but the whole policy of treating the Chinese as inferiors under our laws of entry and citizenship has done us incalculable harm throughout the Orient. . . . In a war which is being fought both for survival and for a better world, Chinese exclusion simply casts doubt upon all our good intentions and furnishes grist for the Japanese propaganda mill.

It happens that Representative Kennedy of New York has introduced a bill in Congress to place the Chinese under the same quota and citizenship regulations as other foreigners. If our congressmen are actually as deeply moved about the importance of winning the friendship and loyalty of the Chinese as they pretend to be since Madame Chiang's visit, they would do well to worry less about military strategy and more about this responsibility for justice and fair play which lies smack in their own laps.—*Des Moines Register.*

The Wide Horizon

Doubled Income?

By Donald Messenger

(In a Monitor Radiocast over Station WMEX, Boston)

It's an old saying, of course, that statistics can be very misleading. And perhaps they are seldom more misleading than when they are used—as they have been lately—to show that the average American's income is nearly twice what it was three years ago. With the laudable purpose of trying to prevent inflation by stimulating bond buying, tax paying, and savings of all kinds, the Office of War Information has been ringing the changes on this theme. The only trouble is that the idea has backfired—as many experts at publicity predicted that it would do from the first.

It has turned out, in fact, that there is no better way to promote inflation than to emphasize the conclusion that the income of Americans has doubled—or nearly doubled. The immediate result of such statement is to convince everyone whose income has not gone up by leaps and bounds that he has been victimized and should at once demand his rights. If he is a union man, he is likely to wonder why his leaders don't see about wage increases right away. If he is a storekeeper, he is likely to figure that his customers—with their newly doubled income—can easily afford to pay more. And so down the line.

* * *

And what is the fact of the matter in this doubling of American incomes? Well, take the simplest kind of example and consider the case of five men—Smith, Jones, Brown, Morgan, and MacDougall. MacDougall is a professional man earning the same 75 dollars a week, or thereabouts, that he did three years ago. Morgan works in an office and gets the same 60 dollars. Brown is a mechanic. He used to work a 40-hour week for 40 dollars. He still works at the same rate, but he puts in 14 hours overtime, now that he works 9 hours a day, 6 days a week. At time-and-a-half pay for this strenuous extra work, his 40 dollars a week goes up to 61.

When it comes to Smith and Jones, neither of them was working at all in 1940. Smith is an older man who had retired on an annuity of 18 dollars a week. He owned his home. But being a good mechanic and realizing the need for skills such as his, he has gone back to work, and—with overtime—is earning 75 dollars a week in a precision munitions plant. Jones was out of a job in 1940—but he had saved some money and since he lived on a small farm of his own, which he worked himself, he wasn't worrying too much. But today his son, who is in high school, is keeping the little farm going, while he himself has taken a job at 60 dollars a week in a war plant, and his wife—who never worked outside of her home before—is earning 25 dollars a week in a small plant with war contracts. So the income of his family totals 85 dollars a week.

Well, those five men and their families are a pretty fair sample of Americans today, perhaps. For the first two, income is just the same—and expenses have gone up considerably, not to mention taxes. And these are the two who are likely to support many worthy causes, and to contribute a great deal in a general way to the welfare and stability of the community.

* * *

And yet a little figuring shows us that the average income of this group of five families has nearly doubled. In 1940, the total for all five families each week was 193 dollars. Twice that would be 386 dollars. Their total income now is 374 dollars.

The average salary of these five Americans has nearly doubled. But the figures are not so convincing to the Messrs. Morgan and MacDougall. They earnestly wish if new taxes must be applied so as to cut down the much-abused surplus spending power—or inflationary gap, as the professors like to call it—that some way could be found to apply them mainly to incomes which really have increased.

It's a rather fundamental point, which is well worth thinking about. And in the battle against inflation it is quite important to keep the Morgans and MacDougalls of the Nation from developing the "inflationary mentality" through loose use of misleading statistics in the laudable attempt to stimulate bond buying and saving.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

What a Teacher Can Do

A teacher who can arouse a feeling for one single good action, for one single good poem, accomplishes more than he who fills our memory with rows on rows of natural objects, classified with name and form.—JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE (1749-1832) in "Elective Affinities."

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